New-York Daily Times.

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TAMMANY TROUBLES.

Another Grand Battle-Royal in Tammany Hall.

THE VERMILION EDICT REPUDIATED.

The Last Vestige of Mayor Wood Wiped Out.

Meddling Country Politicians Instructed.

The Independence and Dignity of the Democratic Party Vindicated.

(Reported specially by a new correspondent.)

Saturday, July 25, 1857.

The struggle which took place on Friday evening last in Tammany Hall, on the one side to capture the regular organization of the Democratic party and transfer it bodily to Fernando Wood, and on the other to maintain the integrity and independence of that body, was the most momentous that ever occurred within the walls of the old Wigwam. The result was, as your reporter [illegible] you aware, that the corrupt [illegible] signally defeated, the mandate for [illegible] down in his teeth, while the flag of "Reform" was nailed to the mast of the regular Democratic citadel, where may it wave forever!

Enlisted in the cause, on either side, were all the active elements of popular vitality, good and bad. Fernando Wood had been busy for weeks laying his wires for the grand encounter, assisted by his minions, satellites, tools, emissaries, and [illegible], including a weak decoction of respectability imported from the rural districts, redolent of "greenery" and attracted by the scent of "pastures new," (the Custom House.) To these must be added the "Old Guard," headed by Colonels Dunlap and Delavan, with Sancho Panza Small mounted astride of the "Old War-horse." His Honor having [illegible] all his [illegible] in the form of fights, was compelled on this occasion—in imitation of the Turks and Tartars—to hoist a horse-tail as his standard; but his fate, like many of his predecessors [illegible], was to be whipped at the horse-tail, instead of having it borne before him to victory. [illegible] previous to the grand demonstration, we should say, Sancho Panza Small had been trotting the old war-horse round the City to the intense delight of the unterrified; but the consequence was that when the "veteran" came on the course he evinced sad signs of dilapidation and decay, all the most frightful equine disorders having taken permanent abode in his carcass. The glanders, the ring-bone, the spring-halt, bog-spavin, bone-spavin, the heaves, the botts, the wind-gall, the farcy, the stomach staggers, the thrush, the gripes, and a very advanced condition of founder,—all these, we regret to say, were visible in Mr. Purdy, so that he could neither blow nor trot, and finally made the worst time on record, notwithstanding that Postmaster Fowler, (from a tender recollection of former speed) spent the greater part of the evening in sponging out his mouth and spurring his wrinkled sides, while Stephen P. Russell was engaged for several hours with a dredging-box sprinkling ginger under his tail.

Your Washington correspondent "Head Quarters," under date July 19, gave a very full and almost perfect description of the issues involved in the then pending struggle, as those issues presented themselves to the leading men at the Capitol—with a veracious report of the views of the President and Mr. Howell Cobb as taken down from their own lips. The fidelity of history, however, compels us to correct one misstatement, and the only one which appeared in that letter. Our respected townsman, citizen Philip W. Engs, was implicated as a party to the conspiracy for the subjugation of the Democratic Party to the interests of the Dead-Rabbit Mayor. Citizen Engs never deserved this ignominious imputation; his long record of faithful service to the Democratic Party is still unsullied; and he carries with him into politics the same reputation for integrity and honor which he has earned in private and commercial life, and still deserves to be ranked amongst the faithful. Of this we have been satisfied from a subsequent personal interview.

The movement for the capture and destruction of the regular Democratic organization may be looked upon as one of the most stupendous acts of political felony ever attempted to be perpetrated. As your correspondent stated, the object was, under the pretext of union and harmony, to get through the regular committee a resolution equivalent to suicide; to wit: a resolution admitting 110 of Fernando Wood's men in buckram, whereby he would be given despotic control of the organization and enabled to secure his own renomination for the Mayoralty, and sell out the important City and county offices to be elected next Fall to the highest bidder, as he did at last general election.

This false cry of union for the sake of the spoils was raised pretty much as the Barnegat pirates hold false lights along the Jersey coast to lure full-freighted ships to wreck, robbery and destruction. Fernando Wood and Slippery Dick—to say nothing of Dirty Dick, who was in the arrangement, but on the sly—held many and anxious councils in his Honor's private office on this subject. His Honor had a carefully prepared list of the Reform or Regular Committee, with marginal notes opposite each name, showing the means by which the theory that "every man has his price" could be put into operation. But the final caucus was held at the house of that distinguished claim-agent, Mr. Stephen P. Russell, who had taken the job "on spec," just as a matter of business, or as he engages in the collection of claims upon the Treasury in Washington, and to be carried through by the usual machinery and appliances in these cases.

Assembled at the Claim-Agent's were Colonel Dunlap, in charge of the political and corruptionary department of the Custom-House; Col. Dan. E. Delavan, Grand Sack-'em of the spoils; "Leg" Purdy, the old war-horse, with Fernando's halter round his neck; Sancho Panza Small, seeking soap at every pore; Philip W. Engs, perplexed but honest; Stephen D. Dillaye, fussy and flatulent; Slippery Dick, who boasts that he is the only man who can cheat Fernando, and who was chuckling over the way he was going to manage the Thirteenth Ward delegation, and make McConnell break his pledges; Pat Green Molony, with the Irish vote in his waistcoat pocket; Andie McCarty, "on the watch;" Phil. Merkle, chief of political drugs; Henry P. West, looking one way and rowing another; Billy Dunham, stoking up and greasing the machinery; and four others whom (for the sake of security) we will not describe—but one of whom "sleeps in the bosom of Abraham," and is a bosom friend of your reporter's.

His Honor, for the sake of appearances, kept away from this meeting; but the ever faithful *Sancho* was there with *his letter of instructions*. To them entered Josiah Sutherland, Esq., showing melancholy proofs in his face that oysters were out of season; and then it was that Stephen D. Dillaye made that pathetic appeal to the old War-Horse and father Engs for advice, stating that they were veterans and of great experience, while he—having no art but that of Custom House appraiser, for which he was imported from Syracuse—now begged them to direct him (almost in the language of the Sage of Marshfield) "where he should go in order to escape political perdition?" To this Col. Dunlap responded that they were sure of 80 votes out of the 110; and then answered Stephen, brightening: "All right, my old boy; I'll hold on to your chin. All I want is to keep the winning track and persuade them at Washington that I've got influence. That is necessary, you see, to the retention of my place." It was then agreed that the Call should be published, under the direction of His Honor, in the next day's *Herald*, with as many names added as his conscience would permit of those who had refused to sign it. The caucus then adjourned, with a resolve to reassemble early at Tammany Hall last Friday night so as to take advantage of those who were not punctual.

On Friday evening the Cooper Committee assembled at the appointed hour, and almost every man was found at his post, there being but 14 absent out of the whole number, 110; two of the absent being Tom Dunlap and Dan E. Delavan, who only succeeded in getting as far as Delmonico's about sundown, where, alarmed at the savage demonstrations made for their reception, the two thought they would illustrate the old adage, that

"Those who fight and run away,
May live to fight another day."

Upon adopting the minutes of the preceding meeting the fight began. George H. Purser rose, and denounced in most unmeasured terms the use of his name in connection with the call previously referred to—declaring that it was a "base forgery."

He was followed by Joseph M. Marsh, Philip W. Engs, John Harrison, Peter Dolan, John Ward, Wm. O. Webb, and numerous others, who all repudiated in equally strong and indignant terms the degradation to which their names had been submitted.

This performance over, the battle fairly began to rage on the introduction of the by-laws, in which was contained a provision that would prevent a union being brought about at any future day through any trick or contrivance of the minority, and requiring that a clean majority of all the members of the Committee elected should vote in favor of any such proposed union, before it could be regarded as effectual.

Upon the presentation of these by-laws by Father Kennedy, a feeble neigh was heard from old Elijah, (not the prophet on this occasion,) and he moved that they should be laid on the table and printed, over which proposition the main contest was fought. Forthwith the leaders on each side were seen busy marshaling their forces. On the side of honesty and the preservation of the Committee were ranged Joseph M. Marsh, Wm. D. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, Dan. E. Sickles, Isaiah Rynders, Peter B. Sweeney, Nicholas Diamond, John Cochrane, Thos. C. Fields, Nelson J. Waterbury, Thomas Stewart, Edward Cooper, E. B. Hart, Andrew Froment, George H. Purser, Bart Healey, James McMahon, Tom Byrnes and Billy Miner, Gershon Cohen, John Richardson, Andrew Jackman, Sam Vanderheyden, Ol. Hibbard, Den. Ryer, Jim Mooney, Aleck Ward, and fifty-three others of equal honesty, but less note.

Whilst on the side of Fernando Wood, Wilson Small and corruption appeared P. G. Molony, S. D. Dillaye, S. P. Russell, Andie McCarty, Jim Reilly, Hy. P. West, Fisher, (a new candidate for the "Old Guard,") and twelve other peddlers—19 constituting their entire force as opposed.

Hereupon, preparations being made for the formation of a vigilance committee, to visit with summary punishment the author of the bogus Call, and a resolution "being about to be" introduced to hold Tom Dunlap responsible, Marshal Rynders as the most appropriate functionary present, was deputed to discover the offender. He called ou in a loud voice for the invisible Thomas, but no Tom appeared; and Mr. Purdy croaked from a corner where he was *not* "feeling his oats," that "Thomas Dunlap, Esq., was too sick to attend." [Tom's illness not being specified, we are at liberty to suppose that he was suffering a throatic complaint, from the attempt to swallow one of ——'s "vermilion edicts." The shell may have stuck in his throat.] To which explanation of the old war horse, the excruciating Marshal rejoined: "If you" (meaning old P.) "had not a remarkable constitution, you" (still meaning old P.) "would be sick as he." Upon this, the ancient and wrinkled nag commenced to chew the oats of despond, and muttered vengeance on the absent peddlers, swearing that he would go to the Sunday night trysting-place, and kick them in their honors' seat.

Stephen D. Dillaye then rose and commenced to enlighten the assembled representatives of the Democracy of the City of New-York upon the mode in which they should conduct their party organizations; proving to them that the party had been heretofore in a condition of suffering and distress, solely because, owing to his engagements in Syracuse, he had not been able to give the subject his attention; that the politicians of New-York were blockheads and ignoramuses, skilled only in the science of blunders; and that all their notions about principle, good faith, honesty and so forth, were stumbling-blocks in the way of a successful and harmonious action on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils;" that he himself was a living illustration of what could be accomplished without political principle, when a man had the capacity of yielding gracefully to the political necessities of the times; that a man to be successful in public life must carry sail without reference to his breadth of beam; that few who observed the sail examined the hull; that the political waters were shallow, and one could scarcely in a life time, even under the most adverse circumstances, get overboard where he couldn't swim ashore; pretension, not merit, is the touchstone of modern political success; that he had made up his mind to take charge of the politics of the City, and to that end would give up his abode in Syracuse and come to reside here permanently; that he wished to have it distinctly understood that under no circumstances would he devote his valuable time to their service, unless implicit obedience should be yielded to all his instructions; that he should open a political school and divide in it the promising members of the party into classes according to their several capacities; that the whole system of New-York politics was radically wrong and must be speedily reformed; that such politicians as O'Conor, Brady, Dillon, Fowler, Sickles, Rynders, Sweeny, Savage, Marsh, Cooper and Kennedy, who maintained this struggle for honesty in politics under the foolish notion that principle was of any consequence, should be put down to the foot of his primary classes and be compelled to work their way up through successive courses of scientific political progress, &c., &c.

This lecture brought Capt. Rynders to his feet, who at once made many acknowledgments to the gentleman from the interior for his kind, friendly and patronising interest. He declared, however that until he had been put through the course o instruction referred to, he should adhere to his old-fashioned proclivities for doing what he considered right and allowing the consequences to take care of themselves; adding, that until the good time coming came from the promised land of Syracuse, he should keep on the beaten track of safe precedents. Having thus gracefully paid his respects to the rural Mentor, he at once launched into the merits of the controversy. He declared that the sole issue in this contest was—whether the Wilson Small Committee should be held to the honorable obligation they had entered into—whether the reform which had been so happily accomplished should be destroyed, and whether they, the representatives of the people, should betray the trust confided to them and surrender the entire control of the Democratic party to one man:—that he himself had been originally a member of the Wilson Small Committee, and that he was one of the last to sign the agreement giving the settlement of the controversy to the Reform Convention:—that he had been induced to sign that paper by Wilson Small, his then colleague from the Seventh Ward, and E. B. Conolly; and that even Fernando Wood had solicited him to do so—that when he made the agreement it was with the intention to keep it—that great good to the party had been accomplished—that this (the Cooper) Committee had been chosen by a system fair and open, giving to each member of the party the full value of his voice, and that he could not be won to lay violent hands upon the fabric which had been founded in honor and good faith—which had been reared with such toil and struggle, and assiduous labor, and which stood as a monument to praise and honor all who had lent to its construction their helping hands. That all this cry of union and harmony came from false throats on the tongue of baseness; and that if the Wilson Small and John Y. Savage, Jr., Committees desired the harmony about which they prated so much, their course would be a simple, plain and honest one. Let them disband as they agreed to do, and then there will be (as there is) but one organization and that of their own creation. Let them go into the Ward associations and become members of them, giving their assistance and support to a principle of organization which will secure to every man his rights. "The whole argument," said the Captain in conclusion, "can be presented in the mere statement of the question. Will the Small Committee recognize this, the regular Committee, as the Savage men have done—cease to disorganize by parading their own defunct remains—submit to the discipline and usages of the party, and fall into the ranks as all good Democrats should? This idea of one-horse politicians, (and the Captain looked fiercely at Dillaye) endeavoring to give themselves importance by isolation and noise is exploded."

The points of this speech were received with great applause. Several speeches were made to a similar purport by Messrs. Fowler, Sickles, Cochrane and Purser; but the greatest excitement of the evening was created in one passage of the speech of Mr. Sickles, where he referred to Mr. Buchanan and repelled the imputation that the federal patronage was to be used, either by him or with *his* permission, to coerce individuals who should hold office in the service of the Government to a course of political action contrary to the dictates of their judgments and consciences. This tribute to the venerable statesman was received with repeated cheers.

The communication presented by Josiah W. Brown created a decided sensation in the progress of the combat. The fairness, vigor and epigrammatic force of the document told with tremendous effect. As each point was developed in the progress of its reading, the Committee gathered round the Secretary, evincing the closest attention, and as this document presents in a concrete form the very pith and marrow of the controversy; and as it is essential to the completeness of our history, we shall make no apology for here inserting it in full:

Tammany Hall, Friday, July 24, 1857.

To Edward Cooper, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall:

Sir: As Chairman of the Committee appointed last evening by the General Committee, of which John Y. Savage, Jr., is Chairman, it becomes my duty to address you upon the subject of certain resolutions adopted by that organization, which I beg leave to enclose herewith.

You will perceive that the object of the resolutions in question is to promote the union and harmony of the Democratic Party, upon the basis of principle and good faith.

The General Committee I have the honor to represent was organized at the commencement of the present year, and is composed of one hundred and ten delegates, representing each Ward of the City—being five delegates from each Ward.

They claim to have been regularly chosen to represent the Democracy of this City in General Committee.

When the contest arose in the month of January last, between them and the organization of which Mr. Wilson Small was Chairman, an appeal was made to them by leading members of the party who had the welfare of the Democratic cause at heart, to agree to a plan for the adjustment of the disputed point of regularity, which appeal from an earnest desire on their part to secure a united organization in this City, and the consolidation, of all divisions and interests in the Democratic party in one harmonious and united body, they most cheerfully acceded to. It is needless to refer to the incidents attending that controversy—it is not my purpose to revive those differences unnecessarily. But the result of the negotiation for the settlement of that controversy was, that a proposition submitted by Hon. John Kelly for a Convention to be composed of delegates selected upon equal terms, by the Wilson Small organization and that which I represent was adopted on both sides.

Without entering into details of the proceedings of that Convention, it is sufficient to say that within the scope of the authority conferred on it, the Convention adopted a radical reform in the system of primary representation, and provided for the election of a General Committee to represent the entire Democracy, and to be recognised by the party as the sole central organization for its government.

The General Committee, of which you are Chairman, has been elected under the authority and pursuant to the regulations adopted by that Convention, and according to the agreement entered into for the settlement of the dispute between the two General Committees, to which I have referred, your Committee is the only regular Democratic Republican General Committee of this City.

Notwithstanding, however, the agreement so openly and fairly entered into for the settlement of the disputed question of organization, and in disregard and defiance of the action of the Convention, the Wilson Small Committee HAVE NOT disbanded, in compliance with the terms of the compromise which was made, and still claim to be in existence as a General Committee, and, as I am informed, will submit a proposition to your body this evening to be admitted as members, for the sake (as is pretended) of union and harmony in the Democratic party of this City.

Now it is obvious that if the Wilson Small Committee is not to be held to the terms of the solemn compact which it made, and the agreement is to be treated as an arrangement to be kept or broken, as that body may choose, the Committee of which John Y. Savage, Jr., is Chairman, must be equally absolved from its obligation.

We are prepared to accept either alternative, of submitting in good faith to the settlement which the Convention effected; or, if that action is to be set aside, to reorganise as we were.

I submit that this position shows a more earnest desire for the union and harmony of our party than that of the Committee represented by Mr. Small; because they not only violate their agreement, but virtually declare that they will submit to no terms other than those which they themselves dictate.

Standing thus upon the advance ground of conciliation and good faith, having an earnest desire for the *success of Democratic principles*, the union of the party and the hearty and unanimous support of the Administration of James Buchanan, we ask simply at the hands of your Committee justice and fair dealing, and that whatever privileges or right might be extended to the Committee of which Mr. Small is chairman that the same rights and privileges, neither more nor less, may be also extended to the Committee on whose behalf I have the honor to address you.

If the Wilson Small Committee is required to abide by its agreement and submit to the action of the Convention which it participated in forming, then we will, as we have heretofore done, most cheerfully abide and submit.

If, on the other hand, it is deemed proper by your Committee to recognise the claim of the Wilson Small organization, then we demand that we shall be equally recognised.

Trusting that your Committee will act wisely and justly in the premises, I beg leave to submit the accompanying resolutions for their consideration.

And have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH W. BROWN, Chairman.

It was the remark of a prominent member of the Committee that Josiah W. Brown in himself possessed more character, standing and respectability than all the Wilson Small Committee combined. Mr. Brown, occupying so prominent an official position as Tax Commissioner of the City, and having been one of the candidates on the Buchanan Electoral ticket, his advocacy of the claims of the Savage Committee shows, of itself, the merits of their attitude.

The contest was brought to a close by a vote on the following resolution, offered by Mr. Sickles:

Resolved, That the applications of the Wilson Small Committee, and the Committee of which John Y. Savage, Jr., is Chairman, to unite with this Committee, be, and the same are, rejected; and the said Committees are respectfully reminded that, if they entertain any confidence in their pretensions to regularity, they may submit the same to the decision of the next State Convention, if they deem it expedient so to do.

And this was adopted by a vote of 69 in the affirmative, to 19 in the negative. This vote was taken shortly after midnight, and its announcement was received with the most deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

Thereupon a Committee, consisting of Joseph M. Marsh, Peter B. Sweeney, Nicholas Diamond, Andrew Jackman and Thomas C. Fields—all original Hard-Shell Democrats—was appointed to prepare an address on behalf of the Committee to the Democracy. Also, another Committee of one from each Ward, to make the necessary arrangements for a public meeting in Tammany Hall, in reference to the existing questions of public excitement and agitation.

The lights of the Council Chamber were then extinguished, the Committee adjourned, and nineteen sadder (if not wiser) men wended their several ways to their respective homes.

When the news was communicated by General John Creighton to Fernando Wood, who was waiting the result in the City Hall, his Honor swore like a trooper, and raising his clenched fist in the pale moonlight that streamed through the corner window, he vowed with the most impious ejaculations "that so long as grass grew and water ran, he never again would cross the threshold o Tammany Hall!"

Your reporter gathered many interesting facts in reference to the secret movements which were said to have been resorted to to procure a result different from that which was actually accomplished. The removals of Tom Byrnes, O. C. Hibbard, and Mr. Malcolm Ives, (the latter said to have been brought about by the joint influence of Messrs. S. D. Dillaye and Horace F. Clark,) we shall refer to in another report, devoted exclusively to the Custom-House. We have a budget of details, and some very curious philosophical reflections, in regard to the Custom-House and our new Collector, involving principles and having relation to events which affect the whole country; and to these details, especially with reference to the next Charleston Presidential Convention, to assemble in the year 1860,—to these details, these principles, these removals, and the events which they foreshadow, we intend to pay particular and very striking attention, for the benefit of your numerous readers. Very obediently your servant,

The Dog that killed the Cat
that eat the Bird.

Burial of Eugene Anderson the Murdered Policeman.

Ceremonies at the House and at the Grave.

Twenty Thousand Persons in Broadway—Five Thousand in the Procession.

Eugene Anderson, the Metropolitan Policeman who was murdered on Tuesday morning last, while in the discharge of his duty, by the burglar Cancemi, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday evening. The attendance was very large and the City interest very great indeed.

The hour named for the formation of the procession was 1 o'clock, but long before that time—even as early as 10 o'clock—there were many lingering near the house in Elm street, a few doors above Grand, where the corpse was lying, as if anxious to obtain a good position before the Police, civic societies and citizens should have arrived. As early as 12 o'clock there was quite a large assemblage of ladies in the house, which is small, and, to prevent too great a concourse in front, a number of policemen were stationed across the street at Grand and at Broome. Outside of this space the crowd was large, and although the weather was very warm, they remained looking towards the building and making earnest inquiries, relative to when the procession would form.

The arrangements and proceedings at the house were under the direction of Sanford L. Macomber, Esq. The ceremonies had not then commenced, nor did they, until some time after one o'clock, soon after the arrival of Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., pastor of the Green-street M. E. Church. He stood upon the landing, after ascending the first flight of stairs, where he could be heard by those in the room above and below, and commenced the exercises by reading the 4th chapter of Genesis, from the first verse to the sixteenth inclusive—the subject being the murder of Abel by his brother Cain. He then spoke as follows:

THE SERMON.

Christian Brethren and Friends: We stand to-day in the presence of Death. And such is the constitution of mind that we are awed in that presence. The thoughtless and gay become thoughtful and serious—the hard-hearted subdued, and the stern and fearless and great are silent and reverential amid funeral solemnities.

But the death scene which is before us to-day is not ordinary. A young man has fallen in the vigor of early manhood, in perfect health, with the fair prospect of a long and active life, and we feel that this is the sudden cutting off of long years which belonged to the man—that he had a right to those years under the guidance of Providence for the development of mind and heart, for receiving the convictions and impulses of a rational moral being, for the maturing and the execution of his plans for the realization of the legitimate purposes of his being. We feel that the end for which his father and mother reared him, the fond hopes with which they nourished his childhood, ought to have been accomplished. We feel—more deeply feel than any language can express, that he belonged to his now bereaved sisters and brothers—that the consecration of his powers, so far as needful, to the support and happiness of those who leaned upon him as the pride of their hearts and the hope of the future, was noble and manly, and that they ought not to have been bereft of the heart and intellect and arm on which they leaned. We feel that the claims of community for the services of a strong young man were valid for successive years, and that a grievous wrong has defeated these valuable purposes of a vigorous and promising manhood.

The death of Eugene Anderson, at any time, under any circumstances, would have produced a profound sensation. I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, and I regret it. But the abundant testimony is that he was manly, generous and brave—that he had the power of attaching warmly to his heart and his person those with whom he associated. He was honored by those who knew him, and his companions, had they been called to it, would have watched with tenderest emotion and devoted care by his sick bed; they would have sacrificed time and personal comfort and means, to have relieved his pain, to have given him a moment's happiness; and had he been overpowered by the Fell Destroyer they would have gathered in multitudes around his bier and dropped the tears of brothers over his grave. But he has fallen by violence, and the public sense is shocked—uncounted thousands enter into the sympathies, and join in the mourning of this day.

This is not all. He was an officer—a living representative and embodiment of law. He did not die as an individual. The customs of all time invest the officer of justice with peculiar sacredness. He is something more than a man. He is the personification of justice. He is the eye, and soul, and arm of power. He is the sleepless guardian of private and social rights. Because he wakes and watches, we lie down with our wives and helpless babes and sleep in peace. He is the defence of our property—the guardian of the public peace and honor. When such a man falls the victim of lawless violence, the dearest rights of community are struck down. It is felt as a blow at the heart of all that is dear and sacred in the blessings of life and of home.

The deep-toned sympathy and vast assemblage of this hour are sufficiently explained.

But, my friends, the duties of to-day are the duties of religion. Amid the clamor and strife of opinions and feeling, and private rights, and public indignation, God's holy Sabbath has come. It comes with its subduing and elevating powers to hush to silence the voice of passion. It comes to give opportunity and encouragement and force to the better, nobler nature of man. It bids the soul to listen in silence as the oracles of a diviner wisdom utter their counsels. It comes to whisper in the ear of trembling, awe-struck mortals the momentous truth, God Reigns; and already we feel the relief benignly presented to suffering hearts, in the fact that a mind of infinite intelligence comes to guide us—that a heart of infinite benevolence throbs in sympathy with ours, and a hand of infinite power is stretched out to defend us.

To-day the the minister of religion is asked to bring the oracles of God to the solution of the intricate problems which perplex us. On other days and under other auspices, men are wont to consult the wisdom of men. Political sages and inquisitive ambition—party principles and party strife seek to shed a clear and steady light upon the intricate labyrinths of human affairs, and reveal the only theory of private rights and public safety; but at this moment the anxious inquiry runs through the soul and heart of these assembled thousands, will God deign to give us counsel? May we learn from him the secrets of human interests and duty? We reverently kneel where the Patriarchs and Prophets have knelt. We humbly implore direction where earth's noblest potentates have found their salvation, and with humility and love bow before Him, at whose bar rulers and ruled, kings and subjects, criminals and victims must all appear and receive their destiny according to the deeds done in the body.

Doubtless the voice of God speaks to-day, and if we do not misinterpret that voice, it will wisely instruct us. We make no attempt to utter the half of what that voice proclaims. One revelation seems loudest and clearest at the moment. It is simple, brief and powerful—

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."
"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

This is the Divine utterance. It is the prerogative of God to express an infinite meaning in a line—to crowd an eternity of truth into a word.

Allow me for a few moments to hold this mysterious announcement before you. The thing demanded by every thinking mind in this crisis is power. In some it is the idea of physical power to arrest and crush the guilty. This comes not within our province. With others it is the power of intelligence to know with absolute certainty the sources of our social evils, that we may not act blindly—the remedies which will save and not mock us. Such may turn their listening ear for a reliable answer. With others it is a question of political ascendancy, and of power to enforce certain views of social rights and public safety; and here again we cannot answer. But with all it is a question of power to accomplish the reforms which distracted communities beseechingly demand. It is our honored privilege to direct you to a remedy that cannot fail.

To the impetuous and the profane it will seem too quiet, too mild to have any potency to grapple with the social evils of the times. And yet I tell you that love is the only effective omnipotent social force. After human wisdom has expended its utmost skill—after the dripping sword is weary of blood—after the thunders and carnage of the battle-field have ceased—after the vexed discussions of Senates and the bar, and the popular assembly—after the haughty mandates of kings and emperors, the world is only so far socially right and socially safe as love reigns in the human breast. The soul of love attacks no man's person, invades no man's rights—"Love worketh no ill to his neighbor." We cannot certainly say this of [illegible]. We cannot certainly say it of accumulating wealth. We cannot say it of the wisest of human laws. We dare not affirm it of the purest and best administration the world has ever seen. But no man would fear to affirm it of love.

The world seems slow in realizing it, but verily the grand difficulty in our various social orders has been that the antagonism of true Christian love has seized the souls of men. Self-love, in itself a natural instinct, and as such entirely right, is perverted to degrading selfishness. Hatred to any class or form of humanity intrenches itself here. Malice, that assaults for the purpose of inflicting suffering, is enthroned in selfishness. The murderous rebellion against rightly-constituted government, sustains itself by the revolt of depraved self from wholesome restraint. The act of the assassin for perishable gold, is prompted by selfishness, which makes the temporal gratification of the individual paramount to the rights and life of another. The opposite of Love destroys the good temper of controversy—denies to others the rights obstinately insisted on by the individual, and turns peaceful communities into hostile parties. It explains the bad government, and the treason, the wars and the woe of earth. Love would assuredly lead to exactly the opposite results.

Love would have spared the victim over which we mourn to-day—Love would make our homes secure, our persons safe, our City a model City. Love would have spared the martyrs and the victims of barbarous games.

Why then, it may be asked, since this is the sovereign remedy for all our social ills, is not the attention of philanthropists directly turned to it? Alas! this is a fallen world. We have no hopes here to present but evangelical hopes. If it is said this presents an impracticable theory of public reform—that we cannot subdue the enemies of the race by love—our answer is, there is no impossibility here. When the spirit of one man is so filled with love as that he harms no one—as that he moves like an angel of mercy in the midst of Earth's sufferers, why may not that of another be in the same way adjusted to the greatest good of the race? If the grace of God can change and renew the nature so as to destroy its hatred—its cupidity—its rebellion, why not turn the attention of all men to the conditions of such a glorious transformation?

The grand difficulty is in the reign of sin—natural affection is perverted by it, and men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. The remedy has acknowledged power and it is only impracticable as it is rejected.

We hold these views not as against governments—not as against the rights and duties of citizens—not in distinction from patriotism, but as in harmony with all these—as the very soul of each and as the only and certain mode of their just and holy triumph.

Whatever may be our dependence upon other instrumentalities, this as a grand and radical remedy for social evils is before us. It is the quiet whisper of the eternal spirit in the ear of mortals. Hear it: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Listen and yield to the subduing charm you feel about your heart. Gaze at the red track of depraved selfishness, and *feel* that it is Earth's crying sin—that it is a fearful enemy which may be roused with the ferocity of the tiger to seek its writhing, shrinking prey. Turn to its opposite as it is revealed in the Gospel and resolve that you at least will seek the grand remedy offered to all, and which could by no means fail to be salutary for all.

Allow me to ask the attention of bleeding hearts to this only effectual relief. Let me remind you of amazing strength. It has upborne many a sinking spirit in the very agonies of death. It breathes the spirit of resignation. It owns that this is not our home. It opens up a path of light amid the world's darkness. It sheds a flood of light upon the grave—upon the death and burial of the world—upon the final judgment day and eternity!

"Come ye disconsolate wherever you languish,
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel,
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

An earnest prayer for the continuance of order and growth of sound morality and religion in the City, and for the well-being of the numerous friends and relatives of the deceased, concluded the proceedings in the house.

The deceased lay in his coffin in the hall on the first floor. The lid was open, and as the people passed out an opportunity was afforded them of looking upon the face of the dead. The coffin was rosewood, trimmed heavily with silver, and lined with white satin. On it was a silver plate with the following inscription:

EUGENE ANDERSON,
Born Oct. 23, 1828,
Died July 21, 1857.
Aged 28 years, 9 months, and 29 days.

The features of the deceased were not materially changed, and afforded no intimation of the manner of his death. When all who desired had viewed the body, the coffin was closed and prepared for the hearse, which was then in waiting at the door, with four black horses attached, covered with black cloth, trimmed with silver and decked with black and white plumes. General Superintendent Tallmadge and his Deputies Daniel Carpenter and John [illegible] Folk, of Brooklyn, now (at 2 o'clock) gave directions for, and superintended, the formation of the procession. At first, the progress was slow, owing to the vast numbers of people, but finally it was formed and moved nearly as follows:

Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, Grand Marshal.

Deputy Superintendents Carpenter and Folk, [illegible], Esq., and Judge [illegible], Aids.

Police Department, under command of Captain Turnbull, assisted by Captain Waterbury, Military Instructor to the Police Department, and Sergeant Vantassell as Aids.

Then came the Police from each Ward, as follows. The Wards that are not represented had their forces detailed for special duty during the afternoon:

First—The Third Ward, under command of Capt. Hopkins, numbered 33 men in full uniform.

Next—The members of the Ninth and Twenty-first Wards, in uniform, forming one company, under command of Lieut. [illegible] and Sergt. [illegible].

First Ward—34 men. Sergeant commanding.

Second Ward—[illegible] men. Lieutenant [illegible] commanding.

Third Ward—[illegible] men in full uniform. Capt. [illegible] right of the Procession.

Fourth Ward—Detailed for special duty in the lower part of the City.

Fifth Ward—27 men. Under command of Sergeant [illegible].

Sixth Ward—Special duty.

Seventh Ward—35 men. Under Sergeant Cameron.

Eighth Ward—[illegible] men. Under Sergeant [illegible].

Ninth Ward—[illegible] men, in full uniform. [illegible] Second Company in the Procession.

Tenth Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant Davis.

Eleventh Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Twelfth Ward—17 men. Sergeant Graham.

Thirteenth Ward—20 men. Sergeant [illegible].

Fourteenth Ward—Special duty.

Fifteenth Ward—[illegible] men. Capt. Dilks.

Sixteenth Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Seventeenth Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Eighteenth Ward—Special duty.

Nineteenth Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Twentieth Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Twenty-First Ward—18 men in full uniform. Sergeant Sandford.

This detachment formed in with those from the Ninth Ward.

Twenty-Second Ward—[illegible] men. Sergeant [illegible].

Capt. Walling arrived from Seguine's Point, bringing with him 15 men, who took part in the procession.

Next in line came the Special Police force, numbering 175 men, formed into four companies, Captain Helme and Edward C. Taylor in command, with [illegible] as aids.

Members of Municipal Police force, numbering [illegible] men, under command of Capt. Kissner, of the Fourteenth Ward.

Members of old Municipal Police force of Brooklyn, Commissioners Nye and Stranahan, with others of the Department, occupying four carriages.

The Centre Market Guard, numbering [illegible] men, wearing silk badges, under command of Captain [illegible] Collins.

Fire Department, H. W. Buchanan, Esq., and John H. Baker, Jr., aids. The different companies in the Fire Department took their position in line from the number of their apparatus, commencing with the highest number. It is said that 1,000 firemen were in attendance. They came in the following order:

Hose Co. No. 57, Engine Co. No. 42, Hose Co. No. 47, Engine Co. No. 31, Hose Co. No. 21, Engine Co. No. 22, Engine Co. No. 11, Engine Co. No. 8, Engine Co. No. 3, Engine Co. No. 6, and Engine Co. No. 40, numbering 300 men, presenting a very fine appearance. The members of the Fire Department also wore badges of mourning.

The Police, Surgeons and Clergymen in carriages.

The Hearse, which was beautifully caparisoned in mourning, drawn by four horses. Eight of the Police force acting as Pall-bearers, and 40 men from the Fourteenth Ward wearing citizens dress (Full Dress) detailed as a guard of Honor. The following were the

PALL BEARERS.

Captain J. Williamson,	Captain Hart,
W. H. [illegible],	[illegible] Wood,
John Herbell,	J. H. [illegible],
J. VanNostrand,	T. Kiernan,
Henry Sanford,	Charles Ullman,
D. Tenney,	D. Underhill,
J. More,	J. [illegible],
E. Kiser,	H. Cunningham.

Following came the relatives and friends of deceased occupying 21 carriages.

It is estimated that two thousand persons followed in citizens' dress, among whom were the "[illegible] Guards," numbering 100 men, Captain [illegible], and the "American Guards," in citizens' dress, counting 1,000 men.

But large as the procession was, it appeared but small when compared with the number of men, women and children who filled Grand street from Elm to Broadway, and Broadway to the Battery. It was not a mere crowd on the sidewalks. The streets were so full of people that there was scarcely room for the procession to pass, until it turned at the Bowling-green down to the South Ferry. Arrived there without serious accident, the various Companies and Associations were countermarched and separated. Then the Companies proceeded to their respective headquarters, and the Committees appointed by the citizens, a portion of the Police force and Fire Department, and those in carriages, crossed the Ferry with the hearse to Brooklyn.

THE PROCESSION IN BROOKLYN.

The procession, on reaching the Battery, halted for about ten minutes, during which time the first companies deployed on State street, with heads uncovered, allowing the hearse and carriages to pass through them. Five delegates from each of the Fire and Hose Companies, consisting of the Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Secretaries, and two members from each Company, crossed the Ferry and took carriages on the other side. All that portion of the procession which went to the Cemetery, was conveyed over in three boats. The *Ferry* crossed was the Hamilton avenue, and not the South, as advertised. One hundred and fifty members of the Brooklyn Police force, met the procession at the Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, fell into rank, taking their places in the van of the funeral cortege, and escorting it to the Church-street Bridge. The crowd of people at the Ferry, and along the line of route, especially at the termination of streets, was very large. There were forty-[illegible] in the procession.

AT GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

Although the rules of the Greenwood Cemetery Company, do not permit the admission of visitors on Sundays, unless they are owners of lots, there could not have been less than five or six hundred persons, within the grounds, awaiting the arrival of the procession. Many expressed their disappointment that the corpse was not to be interred at once in a grave, but was to be taken, instead, to the receiving vault, but this, under the circumstances, could not be otherwise, it being the intention of poor Anderson's numerous friends, among the police, the fire companies, and the Centre Market Guard, to purchase an eligible site for the interment of his remains, on which a worthy monument may be erected. His body, therefore, will be kept in the receiving vault, until this lot is selected and purchased.

Superintendent Tallmadge, Grand Marshal of the day, and Commissioners Nye and Stranahan, accompanied the corpse to its place of temporary deposit. Rev. Mr. Peck read at the door of the vault a portion of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. The coffin was then placed in a deal case, and removed into the vault, a large crowd, overpowering the opposition of the aids and others in authority, pushing their way in, and assuaging the thirst of their curiosity, with a good survey of that not very inviting halting-place of the dead. The cortege then broke up and returned to the City, it being nearly 6 o'clock when the last carriage left the cemetery.

The Late Homicide at Manhattanville.—Coroner Hills, on Saturday, concluded his inquisition upon the body of John [illegible], an Englishman 45 years of age, whose death is supposed to have been caused by violence, received at the hands of some rowdies, at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, on the night of the 18th inst. The inquest was commenced on the 20th inst., the day after deceased died; but owing to the impossibility, at that time, of procuring the necessary evidence, the matter was adjourned to Saturday last. The medical testimony showed that death was caused by inflammation of the brain, the result of violence, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect, to which they added, "the Jury believe that Peter Lynch, Patrick Kennedy, and one other man, whose name is unknown to us, committed said violence." On the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner issued warrants for the arrest of Lynch and Kennedy, and gave them to Capt. [illegible], of the Twelfth Ward, to serve. The deceased was a man of rather intemperate habits, and was generally known by the name of John the Tinker.

LITERARY GOSSIP FROM ABROAD.

There appears to be increased activity, during the last two months, in the London publishing trade. Several important works have appeared within that period, and a variety of announcements gives good promise of forthcoming treasures. One or two things may be mentioned as worthy of notice. The cheap *Railway Libraries*, in which are republished, at the very lowest rate, nearly every American work of fiction that appears, as well as most of the standard English books, whose copyrights have expired, have materially altered the whole publishing system in England. It is a mistaken notion that this low priced literature is a thing of recent invention. Nearly seventy years ago it was commenced by two rival publishers, who had the good sense not to quarrel. Mr. JOHN BELL and Mr. COOKE, both of Paternoster Row, were the men. BELL commenced, and brought out an illustrated edition of *The British Poets*, in 12mo. size, which he lived to complete in 109 volumes. Rival it was to the collection got up by "the trade" at large, with those admirable *Lives of the Poets*, which was the last, and, perhaps, the best of Dr. JOHNSON's writings. BELL brought out his *Poets* in handy pocket volumes, with what was then accounted as superior paper, with clear type, with engravings after original designs. STOTHARD's graceful pencil found its first profitable employment in illustrating these volumes, and at unusually low prices *Bell's British Poets* was issued fortnightly, with exemplary regularity, and there was nothing half as good as this collection for nearly half a century, until the late WILLIAM PICKERING, a London publisher of enterprise and knowledge, produced his Aldine edition of the *British Poets*, actually edited by Rev. JOHN MITFORD, but with biographical and such other aid from Mr. DYCE, and other well qualified *literati*. This Aldine edition is the basis of the beautiful series of *The British Poets*, now being issued by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, under the careful and judicious editorship of Professor CHILD, of Harvard University. It goes further into completeness than Mr. PICKERING could do—because it includes living and lately deceased poets, who, by the English copyright laws, are excluded elsewhere. For instance, many of the later poems of WORDSWORTH, MOORE, SOUTHEY, HOOD, CRABBE and others, are, from this cause, kept out of the Aldine Edition, but will be, or are, included in the Boston.

About five years ago, a second series of *Bell's British Poets* was commenced, in cheap and neat monthly volumes, by Mr. PARKER, the London publisher, but this is not anything like the original BELL's edition. That man was JOHN, who died in 1831, and was the original projector and proprietor of the London paper, (yet living, covered with the moss of old fogyism,) 'yclept *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. The modern BELL is named ROBERT, and (to use a Masonic phrase) "hails from the West," being a genuine Emeralder, forty in stature, broad across the shoulders as was PADDY CAREY himself, luxuriating in a brogue so thick that a man might almost cut it with an oyster-knife, and, with an open countenance radiant and ruddy with the tints of thousands of bottles of port, and myriads of whisky-punches. ROBERT BELL has executed his task, so far, with marked ability, and indeed is well qualified for the task. When the late CHARLES WHITING commenced the *Atlas*, (in 1826,) ROBERT BELL was the editor, and ruled over it ably and impartially for the following ten or twelve years. His literary and theatrical critiques were gracefully as well as ably written. And MOORE's Diaries contain repeated references to the good services, private as well as public, which Mr. BELL rendered him. When SHERIDAN KNOWLES, who preaches against the Drama, but pockets the continuous profits of his own plays, brought out "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green," which was damned on its first night, BELL reviewed the play in the *Atlas*, and praised it so much that KNOWLES remodeled it as "The Daughter," and reproduced it with more success, acknowledging in the preface his obligations to his unknown and friendly critic. Mr. BELL has himself written for the stage. He produced, among other things, a comedy called "Marriage," which Mr. ALFRED BUNN brought out, at Drury Lane theatre, we believe. This play was well cast, well performed, and was most successful. It was announced for repetition with unusual applause. But Mr. BUNN had some reason for its not succeeding, and never would allow its repetition. He shelved it, and he laughed at the author. Mr. BELL did two things—one wise and one foolish. He went to law with BUNN and expended temper and cash in that operation, which ended in a sort of apology from BUNN, who, after that, was more determined than ever in shelving the play. He then published it, with a well-written, good-tempered preface, stating the whole case "BELL *vs.* BUNN," and the public were decidedly in favor of the plaintiff. But, to this hour, "Matrimony" (the *play* we mean) has never been reproduced. Mr. BELL was one of the writers who *did* Dr. LARDNER's *Cabinet Cyclopedia*. When Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH died, his unfinished "History of England" was handed over to Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, a literary barrister, to complete, but WALLACE died off before he had done half the work, and Mr. BELL wrote the whole of the third and last volume. Mr. BELL is a highly accomplished gentleman, master of many languages, and, though a *bon vivant*, never descended to offer fish for sale, in the public streets, on the Sabbath morning. He pays his debts also. Closely belonging to the DICKENS *clique*, he has even attempted to assist in their amateur dramatic performances. It is a fact, that, in the Devonshire-House comedy, "Not so bad as we Seem," the part of Paddy O'Sullivan, (Fallen's landlord) was written for BELL by BULWER, in the conviction that he would, as an Irishman, be at home in it. But he overacted the part, (his brogue being, if possible, a shade or two stronger than that of Coroner COMBERY,) and soon threw it up. In that same play, by the way, the part of Mr. Shadowly Softhead was written to suit DOUGLAS JERROLD. The first time he played it—before the Queen and Prince ALBERT, at the Duke of Devonshire's—he made a great part of it, as was expected. Each repetition, however, the effect was weaker, and when the troupe went to play in the country, JERROLD pleaded engagements in London, and threw up his part.

The amateurs did not lose, for little WILKIE COLLINS, (since so well known in fiction by his *Basil*, *Antonina*, and *The Dead Secret*,) studied the part and made it nearly the most effective in the play. His low stature, pretty features and juvenile appearance were all in his favor, no doubt, but the natural ease with which he individualized the character was inimitable.

Already there is a break in the Amateur Company, though less than might be anticipated in fast (some of them *very* fast,) London men. DOUGLAS JERROLD has "shuffled off this mortal coil," and R. H. HORNE, who published his epic poem, *Orion*, for one farthing, is now in New-South Wales, making (and saving) money for the first time in his life. For the rest, DICKENS is reposing after partaking of the marriage festivities of *Little Dorrit*; JOHN FORSTER sticks to the *Examiner*, though a rich man now, with his £1,000 a year Lunacy Commissioners' Secretaryship, and the £30,000 which he obtained when he married the yet blooming widow of Mr. COLBURN, the publisher. WILKIE COLLINS has become one of the most successful of novelists. FRANK STONE, the artist, has risen to be A. R. A. DUDLEY COSTELLO continues to write stories, unreadably illustrated with [illegible]. MARK LEMON is not only editor of *Punch*, but Secretary extraordinary to HERBERT INGRAM, Member of Parliament for Boston, proprietor of the *London Illustrated News*, and of the quack-medicine known as "Parr's Life Pills," (it would have been just as easy to call them "Methuselah's Own.") PETER CUNNINGHAM is managing the Manchester Exhibition—a great pecuniary failure, by the way. WESTLAND MARSTON, eschewing further flirtation with "The Patrician's Daughter," is co-editor of a joint-stock company's weekly magazine. AUGUSTUS EGG has risen to the rank of Royal Academician. JOHN TENNIEL fills (as well as he can) RICHARD DOYLE's place on *Punch*. CHARLES KNIGHT, the author-publisher, is taking people's lives in the biographical volumes of his *English Cyclopedia*. And F. W. TOPHAM is engaged, as usual, in the "general utility" line in private society.

Returning, after this unaccountable episode, to the real matter before us, it is to be added that about the time when Mr. JOHN BELL was producing his *British Poets*, a friendly rival was also issuing his *British Novelists*. Mr. COOKE, also of "The Row," was the man, but his books, though they sold largely, were not half as attractive as BELL's. In a large octavo page, where the matter was closely compressed by means of small type and double columns, Mr. COOKE had great faith. Cumbrous books were the result. They occasionally had good engravings. Oddly enough, when, some thirty *years* later, Sir WALTER SCOTT planned *Ballantyne's Novelists' Library*, (for which *he wrote the biographical notices*,) he also adopted this heavy and lumbering size, and a great deal of money was lost by the speculation.

Early in 1825, the late Mr. CONSTABLE, the most energetic of publishers, formed the idea of producing a series of fortnightly volumes 12mo. in size, and three shillings and six pence in price, as *Constable's Miscellany*. It was to have been a gigantic library, including the very best standard works, but chiefly consisting of books written expressly for it, by the ablest living authors, at home and abroad. The failure of CONSTABLE overthrew this scheme, though some seventy or eighty volumes of the *Miscellany* were published. But, out of his hands, and without the capital he intended to employ upon it, the affair was not much of a success. *Lockhart's Life of Burns*, we remember, as the best of the series.

In 1828, JOHN MURRAY, of London, commenced his *Family Library*, a series of five shilling volumes, the commencement of which was LOCKHART's *Life of Napoleon*. Innumerable and inferior imitations sprung up in succeeding years, and the cheap libraries were placed *hors de combat*, for a time.

Railway literature, as it is called, came into demand—that is, readable, cheap books, which, if you bought at the station of departure you could read through before your journey's end. At Belfast, in Ireland, a publishing firm commenced *The Parlor Library*, containing standard stories, translations, and new works, in a neat and cheap form. This series immediately became popular, and deserved to be so. It is continued (by London publishers,) and has called into life many similar issues, among which *The Run and Read Library* and *The Railway Library* best maintain their ground.

Mr. GEORGE ROUTLEDGE, proprietor of the last-named "Library," has done a great deal to cheapen good literature in England. He it was who, after edition after edition of BULWER's novels had been sold, and the price of each reduced from $6 to $1 50, resolved to risk the experiment of paying a large sum for permission to reduce them full 50 per cent., and, after expending a large amount on obtaining the author's leave to do this, has already realized as much as he paid. The number of copyrights which he has bought up, some of them at a costly rate, would almost baffle belief. His publications have long since expanded beyond casual railway reading, and include a great number of writers and a great variety of subjects.

In glancing at the publishers who have really reduced the price of literature in England, we have omitted several names. MURRAY's *Home and Colonial Library*, and LARDNER's *Cabinet Cyclopedia*, scarcely made their mark. Not so the *Standard Library* of HENRY G. BOHN, of which several hundred volumes have appeared, including many of the highest value. General literature, criticism, history, biography, science, the classics, ecclesiastical lore, fiction, antiquities, poetry, natural history, philosophy, the drama, chemistry, and even fiction are included in BOHN's Libraries, and they already form a noble collection, well edited, well got up, and low priced.

The natural tendency of these various cheap and good books is opposed, to some extent, to the production of original works, at the old high prices. Most of SCOTT's poems were first issued in quarto, at two guineas for each poem. BYRON's *Childe Harold*, MOORE's *Lalla Rookh*, and many other works appeared in this costly and (shall we add?) cumbrous form. Even as lately as 1830, MOORE's *Life of Byron* first came out in quarto. *That* extravagance may be declared at an end. Few readers would now give four guineas for the two volumes of MOORE's *Byron*.

The novel-publishing part of the London book-trade clings tenaciously as ever to the old familiar price of half a guinea a volume. This makes about $8 for a novel of the ordinary extent. BULWER, DICKENS, THACKERAY, and a very few more have such a hold on the public mind that any new books of theirs must sell, however high the price.

The great mass of story-tellers, on the other hand, can calculate on small sale to individual readers, and must chiefly look to being purchased by the circulating libraries almost exclusively. One edition may go off, through this channel, but that will do little more than pay expenses, while advertising is so dear in England. This may account for the paucity of new novels across the water at present.

The reduction in price, from eight dollars to one, as in this country, might augment the sale of works of fiction in England. But, the undoubted fact is, the English are not much of a book-buying people. The sale of an edition of 1,500 in six months is considered very good indeed, and when this whole number is cleared away, it becomes a question to the cautious publisher whether he shall incur the risk of losing by a second edition what he may have gained by the first. With us, when public demand exhausts an edition (in a week, often,) it is only to go to press again, and produce a few additional thousands—for nearly every book in America is stereotyped. In England, on the contrary, very few books are stereotyped until they become standard works. For the most part, each successive edition is as costly as the first—the type having been "distributed" when each edition went to press! Even THOMAS CARLYLE, for whose works the demand was constant, used to print editions of a thousand each, and incur a renewal of the cost for every thousand!

For one reader in England there must be one hundred in America, and the proportion of book-buyers cannot be very considerably different. This much, at any event, cheap literature has done for us. It really is surprising how, with so many drawbacks and difficulties, such a number of original works are constantly appearing in England. Authors are more wealthy, perhaps, and write more for fame.

The recent freshet in Dry Run at Deerfield, Ohio, washed the poisonous matter from the distillery on the Run into the Miami River, and caused the death of tens of thousands of fish. Two tons, it is calculated, were thus destroyed. The mill race, a mile below, was choked up with dead fish.

The Amenia, N. Y., *Times* states that a German, whose name it could not learn, in the employ of Mr. HIRAM CLARK, of North East, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon last, by shooting himself. He had been unwell for several days previous, and no further cause is assigned for this rash act. He was a young man, and unmarried.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

The Expected News from India—The Jewish Oaths Bill—Diplomatic and Consular Expenditures—British "Contingencies" for a Quarter of a Year—The Great Scotch Poisoning Case—Revival of the Slave-Trade—The Guano Supply Question—Interesting to American Shipowners—Theatrical News—Americans at the Queen's State Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday night, July 10, 1857.

The principal news of to-day is that we are waiting for the news of to-morrow, namely, the news from *India*, whose arrival, however, is by no means certain. For some reason or other, difficult to understand and impossible to be described, there is an impression, not only felt but expressed, both in Leadenhall-street, the London head-quarters of the Company, and in Cannon-row, where sits that mysterious tribunal, the Board of Control, which controls nothing, though acting in the name of the Imperial Government, and is itself a mere court of registrar to the merchant princes aforesaid, that the news will be good news: that the mutiny will have been put down, and the British lion set up; and all sorts of surprising things done. There is no ostensible warrant whatever for any such belief, and it is the simplest hap-hazard conjecture. It may turn out to be true, but it is just as likely it will turn out the contrary; and whichever way it turn, we are quite certain to be on the eve of change of the most sweeping and chronic character in the nature of the tenure of English hold on the empire conquered by CLIVE, the lately proposed memorial to whom, by the way, now that he has been dead nearly a century, gets on but miserably slow indeed. But at that we need not wonder, seeing that the man of all others in our time, of whose pecuniary benefits to us we might show at least a pecuniary sense, viz., JOSEPH HUME, is to-day announced as having had little more than £1,000 in the shape of a posthumous souvenir from the colleagues and associates of his latter years; and the Chairman of the Committee, Earl FORTESCUE, had to admit that the whole affair was a wretched failure.

At the date of the present dispatch there is a grand gladiatorial rencontre in the House of Peers, as to-night determines the perpetual motion of the admission of the Jews. If it be rejected ROTHSCHILD resigns, and the question is thrown back for any years. The telegraph to Liverpool will apprise you of the result, the impression here, at present, being that the Earl of DERBY will prevail over PALMERSTON on that point, and succeed in throwing out the bill, notwithstanding all the anticipations to the contrary. A communication of more interest to you will, also, probably be made by telegraph, being the answer of Government to the question of Sir JOHN PACKINGHAM in the House of Commons, as to whether the reinforcements ordered to China have really been counter-ordered, and what is the proposed mode of carrying out the crusade against YEH in that quarter of the world, pursuant to the wishes of our Plenipotentiary, as it is now the fashion to call BOWRING.

Now that the American diplomatic and consular appointments are being revised, you may perhaps be interested in learning something of how such matters are managed in England. Considerable information on this head is furnished by the items of the expenditure under the head of "civil contingencies," for the quarter ended 31st of March, 1856, and the year ended 31st of March, 1857. Take the special missions, for instance; there is a sum of £12,778 charged the nation for the expenses of Earl GRANVILLE's mission to Russia, on the occasion of the coronation, while the expenses of Lord CLARENDON's mission to Paris appear twice to the amount of £2,000 and £1,980 respectively, the first sum being an installment. In like manner the expenses of the commission appointed under the treaty concluded at Washington in 1854 appear in both accounts, the amount being £3,000 for each year. Then there is £4,600 for Sir HENRY BULWER's mission to the Danubian provinces, and half as much for the Erzeroum commissions for settling the differences between Turkey and Persia, neither of the affairs being settled, but abounding in the elements of future and in even of present complications. Three separate (unspecified) missions for carrying out the Treaty of Paris cost the country £3,660; Mr. HORNBY's mission to Constantinople to arrange matters connected with the Turkish Loan, £1,967; Sir C. GREY's mission to St. Petersburgh, £500; and The Earl of Westmoreland's mission to Brussels, of which the public now hear for the first time, £366. Then come some heavy items for outfits and equipages for ambassadors and ministers, which furnish curious evidence of the existence of a sliding scale for the regulation of these matters. Thus, Lord NAPIER received for his outfit to Washington, where one would suppose the trappings and gewgaws of rank would be estimated at less worth than at the monarchical courts of the old continent, no less a sum than £1,800; while the Hon. P. C. SCARLETT, the British Minister at the Imperial Court of Rio, received but £1,600. Sir J. CRAMPTON, our late Minister of infelicitous American memory, on proceeding to Hanover, received £550; and Mr. CHRISTIE, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, £470. Where, then, is the rule? The expenses of conveyance and entertainment of persons of distinction aboard Her Majesty's ships constitute a considerable portion of these yearly increasing contingencies. The nation learns that the King of Sardinia's passage to England cost £86 odd, and that it has paid £6 for the entertainment of General CANROBERT, during a passage from Helsingfors to Copenhagen. The entertainment of the Prince of Russia and suite, during a passage of a few hours only, cost £8 odd; one feels curious to know what the items of this "little bill" were. A sum of £169 is charged for the entertainment of Mr. Consul LONGWORTH and suite, during a mission on the coast of Circassia in 1855, which mission lamentably failed, and is believed to have had no other intention. So strongly is this conviction felt by those acquainted with the political bearings of the question, that a movement is being organized to call public attention to the matter, and agents from Circassia are in London to protest against the manner in which their clients have been deceived and betrayed. There is another item of £33 for the entertainment of the said LONGWORTH, Captain HUGHES, and ALI BAY, during several passages on the Circassian Coast. Consul GREEN's entertainment during sundry passages between Greytown and Blewfields cost us between £60 and £70, independently of £14 for the entertainment of the King of Mosquito and his bear-leader, Consul GREEN, on board H. M. S. *Eurydice*, at Greytown. The proportion of "entertainment" to be set down to the latter may be estimated from the next item, in which only £3 is charged for the entertainment of the young King and one attendant, during a passage from Greytown to Blewfields. It follows that it costs nearly four times as much to entertain Consul GREEN as to entertain the King of Mosquito and his one attendant. Prince GEORGE PEPPLE, son of the ex-King of Benny, is, it would seem, a much more important personage, his entertainment between August and December, costing £46 odd; but it may be observed that the cost of entertaining the King of Mosquito is precisely the same as that of entertaining the President of Liberia, showing the same equality of expenditure on dusky rulers, whether royal or republican, that may be noticed with regard to the British ambassadors—those to Washington and St. Petersburgh receiving for their outfit nearly the same amount. In the sums charged for the passages out or home of the Governors of Colonies, we have another instance of the operation of the "sliding scale." The Presidents of Nevis and the Virgin Islands received £200 each, and the Governors of Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas and Trinidad, £300 each; the Governor of the Gold Coast, £200, and the Governor of the Gambia only £150. There are some curious items in reference to the cost of conferring the dignity of Knighthood on divers individuals. There is, firstly, a charge of £4,625 for robes, collars, badges, &c., of the several orders; next, £489 for fees payable on making the King of Sardinia a K. G.; thirdly, £2,126 for fees on the nomination of divers generals and admirals to the dignity of K. G. C. B.; and, fourthly, £288 for fees on a like occasion with regard to certain officers made K. C. B.'s. But the investiture of the Sultan with the insignia of the Garter was the ceremony which caused the greatest outlay of John Bull's money, because, as it would have been contrary to Moslem notions of state etiquette for his Sublime Highness to have come to England, the installation had to be performed at Constantinople. The expense incurred in forwarding the insignia to the Porte, and in the ceremony of investiture, amounts to £360; and £66 extra is charged for the entertainment of Sir C. YOUNG, Garter King-at-Arms, and two heralds, during their passages from Marseilles to Constantinople, and from that capital to Venice.

The extravagance of the outlay for badges, &c., has at length, excited attention, the subject having last night been brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Lord HOTHAM, brother of the late Governor of Australia.

Under the head of "Various Public Services," are charges for divers commissions for the settlement of sundry questions which remain in a state of uncertainty to the present day, reminding one of BYRON's comment on one of the adulatory epithets bestowed upon the Duke of WELLINGTON—"liberator of the nations still enslaved." There is £6,145 for settling the British territories in South Africa, which remain as unsettled as before; and £395 in the first account, and £674 in the second, for remuneration and expenses of Sir A. PERRIER, whilst employed as Commissioner in negotiating the settlement of the still unsettled Newfoundland Fishery question. The other items under this head are rather of a miscellaneous character. There is £290 for Dr. TAYLOR, as remuneration of analysis in the Wooler poisoning case, and for the attendance of himself and assistants; and £135 to the same for analyzing the contents of the stomachs of three persons, suspected to have been poisoned.

This eminent analyst has been giving evidence this week at Edinburg in the trial of Miss SMITH, for poisoning her lover, D'ANGELIER, by means of arsenic. This trial, which terminated yesterday, after having lasted nine days, has excited an immense sensation, from the youth and prepossessing appearance of the accused, the revelations made on the trial as to the secret intercourse which existed between her and the deceased, the mystery surrounding the whole case, and the extraordinary self-possession evinced by the prisoner. This, it may be remarked, has been observed in almost every case of secret poisoning, from Lady FRANCES HOWARD and the Marchioness of BRINVILLIERS down to the recent cases of PALMER and DOVE. Some idea may be formed of the excitement which this remarkable trial has created at Edinburg from the following extract from a local journal:

"The Court is opened at 8 o'clock, and for hours previously double the number that can obtain seats are wedged around the doors. When the bolts are drawn the crush is fearful. Three living streams, one along each side-wall and one right in front, press forward. Cries of murder, screams and groans only expend the energies of the strong, and people are carried, rolled and tumbled in, they know not how."

In short, it rivals the Burdell case, with this difference, that public sympathy goes very much with the beautiful accused of Edinburgh, especially amongst her own sex, which argues a strong conviction of her innocence, as women are generally more uncharitable towards their own sex than men are, illustrating the familiar axiom—

> For every woe a tear may claim,
> Save an erring sister's shame.

Her extraordinary calmness and self-possession continued to the last, even while the Jury were deliberating on their verdict, and when they returned into Court she displayed less anxiety and emotion than many of the spectators. The verdict was one of acquittal, and was received with applause in and around the crowded Court. The press generally does not concur in the decision of the Jury, but it is difficult to conceive how they could have arrived at any other, the evidence amounting only to suspicion, and failing entirely to establish that D'ANGELIER was at or near the house in which Miss SMITH resided with her parents on the night of his death. That he died from the effects of arsenic is certain; by whose hand administered is an inscrutable mystery.

But *à nos moutons*. There is a monstrous charge of £370 for translating the French Tariff for the use of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Scores of competent translators would have performed the task for as many shillings, and what were the Government and Ambassadorial clerks doing? It is to be presumed that their duties involve something more than attendance at certain hours as an excuse for drawing their salaries. But nothing seems to be done without a special charge for it. Thus, commissioners are appointed for consolidating the statute laws; one would think that a clerk might draw out the commissions, or fill up a printed form, and affix the great seal, when it had received the Lord Chancellor's signature; but the process involves, it seems, a charge of £26 odd. The granting of a pardon to the political convicts of 1839, 1848 and 1848 costs the country £62. But the most monstrous and extraordinary charges of this kind are one £100 for remuneration to Mr. HAMILTON for examining and reporting upon the accounts of the expenditure of the Chinese war, and another of £90 for the traveling expenses of Sir E. P. COFFIN, in connection with the same. Here again one is constrained to ask, what were all the Government clerks doing? and where did Sir E. P. COFFIN travel to? and for what purpose? There are some items connected with the advancement of science which can scarcely be objected to; such as £441 for presents to Mr. GRINNELL, Dr. KANE and the officers and men of the American Arctic expedition in search of Sir J. FRANKLIN; £2,250 to Dr. BARTH, for his services whilst in charge of the exploring expedition into Central Africa; and £1,000 for expenses of an expedition into Eastern Africa for scientific purposes. In the same category may be placed the charge of £100 for expenses incurred, on account of officers of the United States navy, who navigated the *Resolute* to England.

Apropos of this relic and memento of Arctic exploration: Mr. HORSFALL presented a petition from Liverpool, praying that she may be placed at the disposal of Lady FRANKLIN, to proceed through Behring's Straits, in coöperation with the *Fox*; and to-night he moves the House for an address for copies of memorials and addresses relative to the expedition, which have been recently transmitted to Government from the merchants of New-York and other public bodies. The narrative of the eventful voyage of the *Resolute*, by the master, GEORGE F. MACDOUGALL, is announced by Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. as nearly ready for publication, and is looked for with much interest. The cause of its postponement all this while back, since last spoken of here, is unknown; but better late than never.

But, to revert to the "contingencies," why should Admiral GREY receive £490 as compensation for the destruction of his house at Constantinople by fire, when none is awarded for the destruction of the Consulate house at Greytown by the fire of the *Cyane*? Why, again, should Rajah BROOKE receive £768 for the expenses of his defence, any more than any other accused person? Hon. S. PONSONBY and Captain LYNCH receive £500 each, "the usual presents" for bringing home the treaties with Russia and Persia!

The Earl of Westmoreland, it seems, has chosen to decorate his house at Vienna with a silver candelabrum, at a cost of £350; and this is reimbursed at the expense of the nation. The Speaker of the House of Commons orders, in like manner, a portrait of Sir F. ROUSE, which costs £31 10s., and sends the artist's "little bill" to be paid out of the public purse. Then his carriage appears to be always breaking down, for £12 was charged for repairs in the account to March 31, 1856, and a coachmaker's bill for £18 odd appears again in the account for the year ended in March last. With two other items of American interest these selections must conclude. One is a sum of £13 for expenses incurred by the British Consulate in New-York in proceedings taken to assist an Englishman named JARVIS in recovering his wife and children, who had joined the Mormons; the other is a payment of £104 to Messrs. LEMMIS & Co., as compensation for losses sustained through being compelled to reland 500 bags of nitrate of soda, shipped at Liverpool for Philadelphia, in consequence of the retrospective effect given to an order in Council prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre, &c., during the late war.

Such small matters as these attract very little notice from the English press; it is only when some unusually gross case of jobbery or corruption turns up that remarkably tame animal, the British *Lion*, shakes his mane. The great features of the last fortnight have been Miss SMITH's trial and the Indian revolt.

The proposition of the French Government to virtually revive the Slave-trade by removing negroes from the west coast of Africa to the Island of Martinique, has elicited a leading article, strongly condemnatory of the project, from the organ of the Manchester party; but it does not notice the probability of a similar traffic being commenced by English West India planters. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY has introduced to Lord PALMERSTON a deputation on the subject, to whom the Premier gave a discouraging reception, observing that the time had not arrived for the negotiation of treaties with African potentates concerning the emigration of their subjects. The absence of any real deficiency of labor in the West Indies is maintained in the article just referred to, as well as the extreme improbability of Africans voluntarily leaving their native land for ten years, with no better inducement than the miserable pittance which the French contractors offer them. As connected with this subject, it is contended also that there is no deficiency of labor in the United States, as there are thousands of "mean whites" and [illegible] emigrants in the Southern States who cannot obtain employment, notwithstanding the emigration of negroes to Liberia. The writer comments on the absurdity of vessels from Boston and Marseilles crossing each other, the former bearing emancipated negroes to Africa, the latter carrying Africans to the West Indies; and asks why the planters do not endeavor to secure the services of the former, who often go unwillingly to Liberia, and do not appear to be achieving any very great success there. The public are reminded that the French Emperor has not shown much regard for justice or humanity in deporting political offenders to Cayenne, often without trial, or after trials so conducted that the proceedings never transpire, which is much the same; and that he is not likely to be more mindful of the rights of uncivilized Africans than of his own subjects. It is not clear how British cruisers are to distinguish African emigrants for Martinique from slaves for Cuba or elsewhere; and it is easy to see how complications of a serious nature may arise from the endeavors of British naval officers to enforce the provisions of the Slave-trade treaties.

The countenance which Lord PALMERSTON has given to this unpopular project of the French Government is in strange contrast to the course which he has taken with regard to the Suez Ship Canal, which M. DE LESSEPS is endeavoring to raise capital for in London.

The project was introduced to the House of Commons on Tuesday, by a question from Mr. BERKELEY, to which Lord PALMERSTON replied, in a tone of strong and undisguised hostility. He had always opposed the scheme, and he always would; because its realization would tend to weaken the connection between Egypt and Turkey, and to bring India more within the reach of France. It is difficult to see how the first result could be furthered by this scheme, because it would withdraw the existing traffic from Alexandria and Cairo, which certainly would not tend to increase the strength of Egypt. His second reason is easier to understand, but unworthy of a statesman of the nineteenth century. What would Americans have thought of their President if he had opposed the construction of the Panama Railway, on the ground that it would afford the English a rapid and easy means of reaching California? It is doubtful, perhaps, whether, in the present state of the money market, M. DE LESSEPS would, under any circumstances, be able to float his scheme; but the truly Japanese policy avowed by Lord PALMERSTON is none the less discreditable to him.

Were the plans of M. DE LESSEPS carried out, a great advance would be made towards the solution of the question of cotton from India, now exciting the anxious attention of the Lancashire manufacturers. The Suez route would then become to the Old World what the Panama line is to the New.

The question of the guano supply is becoming as important to the agriculturists as that of cotton to the manufacturers. The deposits on the Kooria Mooria Island, on the south coast of Arabia, are the subject of much attention, but opinions are so various as to both the quantity and quality, that it is difficult to form a correct estimate of their value. Captain FREMANTLE's report was far from favorable on both points, and the analysis made by Professor ANDERSON, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society, confirms his statements as to the quality, which he states would not entitle it to more than £7 per ton. A letter appeared in the *Morning Herald* of Tuesday, however, from Messrs. ORR, HENDSON & Co., of Liverpool, estimating its value as from £10 to £11 per ton, and stating that there are masses of a substance containing 80 per cent. of phosphate of lime mingled with the other matter in the guano. The proportion of ammonia is small, owing to the rains which fall there, but upon this point the writers say that they have samples of Upper Peruvian guano, analysing only 5 per cent. of ammonia, and selling at £11 10s. per ton. In answer to this, it may be said that much imposition has lately been practiced in the guano trade—both as to price and quality. There are many spurious articles in the market, and Upper Peruvian appears to be the name given to one description of these, Professor ANDERSON stating that most of the samples he has seen under that name are made up of guanos from various quarters, all of inferior quality. It seems probable, from a fair balance of the conflicting statements, that the quantity will not be so large as was anticipated, while the average quality will not be above that of Saldanha Bay.

An action of some interest to American shipowners and underwriters, was tried on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. BROWN, as the representative of the owners of the *Atlantic* steamship, was the plaintiff, and Mr. STUART, on behalf of the Marine Insurance Company, the defendant. The action was brought upon an insurance for £4,000, to determine the average per centage to which the owners were entitled, in consequence of injuries which, in January, 1852, compelled the vessel to put back into Cork harbor, and ultimately to undergo considerable repairs at Liverpool. The question was, whether the underwriters were responsible upon the American or English mode of making up the average. The plaintiff claimed 10s. 1d. per cent., the defendant offered 7s. per cent., and had paid £14 into court. An adjuster of averages from Liverpool showed that the defendant's offer was more than could justly be claimed, upon which the Judge stopped the case, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Among the domestic incidents, so to speak, of the week, the two that attract most notice is, first, the extraordinary successful production at the Lyceum of an Italian version of *Fra Diavolo*, expressly prepared by the composer and the writer of the original libretto, and with GARDONI for the Brigand, and BOSIO for Zerlina; and, secondly, the commencement of the dispersion by auction of the famous contents of Alton Towers, the family seat of the descendants of "thrice renowned JOHN TALBOT," Earl of Shrewsbury, whose race is no more, the stock of the immortal victor of the charmed heroine of Acre having wholly died out with the late young Earl, whose will is now the nucleus of a new Jarndyce and Jarndyce case, at the termination of which this world of ours is likely to have undergone nearly as much change as though the comet had half kept its appointment. The prices as yet realized for these inestimable mementoes, have not been commensurate with expectation, some of the rarest of the old masters, for instance, going for very insignificant sums.

At the Queen's state ball at Buckingham Palace last night, Mr. DALLAS and his lady, and Miss SOPHIA DALLAS, were present, as also the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Legation, together with Miss CECILIA CAMPBELL, of North Carolina; Miss ISABELLA CROSSKEY, of Philadelphia; Mr. RUDOLPH COOLIDGE, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, and Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Late Elections—Warning to Newspapers—The Conspiracies Against Napoleon—Precarious Condition of Beranger—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

The box of Pandora, as the Abstentionists call the ballot-box, has told its secret, and this time the Republicans have gained a clear and undisputed victory. The official vote, as published by the *Moniteur*, is as follows:

THIRD DISTRICT.	
Eugene Cavaignac (Rep.)	10,960
Germain Thibaut (Gov. candidate)	9,953
Majority	1,007
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Emile Ollivier (Rep.)	11,005
M. Varin (Gov.)	10,006
Majority	999
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
M. Darimon (Rep.)	12,078
M. Lanquetin (Gov.)	11,038
Majority	1,040

At the first vote, two weeks ago, when in these three districts there was no election, on account of the large number of scattering votes, General CAVAIGNAC received 10,345 votes, and M. THIBAUT 10,108; the first, therefore, has gained 611 votes, whilst the second has lost 155.

In the Fourth District, at the first election, M. VARIN received 9,632 votes, M. OLLIVIER, 6,741, and M. GARNIER PAGES, 2,749, or a total for the two Republican candidates of 9,490. M. VARIN has gained on this vote 400, and the opposition concentrated on M. OLLIVIER, 1,515.

In the Seventh District M. LANQUETIN has gained 1,630 votes, and the opposition concentrated on M. DARIMON, 1,645.

It will be observed that increased efforts were made by both parties at this second election to bring out a large vote, as is shown by the total number of votes cast. In each district the vote is increased.

The ready manner in which the Republicans united this time on one candidate demonstrates that they were contending for a principle, and the result [illegible] demonstrates that they were fighting for the conservation of their flag and not from a mere spirit of opposition.

The new election gives the Republican Party in the city of Paris proper a total vote of [illegible] against 84,000 for the Government. Not only, therefore, is the Government in a minority as against this party, but there are 100,000 abstentions, which, in a case of revolution, might well be counted as enemies to the Government. Without the vigilant and devoted aid of the army, Paris, therefore, still maintains within its walls all the elements of a successful revolution, and the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON is, after all, but a Government of force.

With all the efforts made, especially by the Government agents, (for the Prefects sent electoral circulars to every voter,) the number of abstentions exceeds considerably the number of votes. *Of these abstentions*, a very large proportion are positive enemies to the Government, while the rest are indifferent; and what more fatal influence can be brought to bear against a Government than indifference?

All the Republican voters with whom I have conversed do not expect and do not wish the Deputies they have elected to take the oath and their seats. They did not vote with the expectation that they would. They all feel that the dignity of the party would be seriously compromised by such an act.

The election, however, has not terminated without leaving some wounded on the field. This morning, the *Moniteur* contained two decrees of the Minister of the Interior,—one suppressing the *Assemblée Nationale* for a period of two months, and the other giving a second warning to the *Estafette*. The *Siècle* was warned a third time, two weeks ago, and several country journals were either suppressed or only warned.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, is the leading paper of the Bourbon section of the Legitimist party, and is a paper of old standing and acknowledged ability. It had already received two warnings and a two months' suppression, for attacks against the Government, and the wonder is that the Government did not this time suppress it entirely. The offence was contained in the following words:

"It is difficult to see in the elections just terminated one of those free and spontaneous manifestations of public opinion which leave to the most incredulous no means of doubting the union of the country and of its Government; that it is convenient, when addressing the nation, to make at the same time the demand and the response, but that this response could not be invoked as a striking evidence of public opinion; that the rural districts have had a large part, it is true, in the general result of the elections, but that they have voted under the action of administrative influences, and that these ought to be kept in view, when we wish to put in comparison the opposition and the abstention which was observed in the cities with the ardor and fidelity of the rural elections."

Considering that these allegations, says the *Moniteur*, notwithstanding the reserve of the language in which they are expressed, are both false and malicious; that the most complete liberty presided at the electoral contest, and that the Government cannot permit with impunity a calumny on the five millions of voters who throughout the Empire, as well in the cities as in the country, have given it their loyal support, decrees the suppression of the journal for two months.

It is no small affair in France to suppress a large journal like the *Assemblée Nationale*, in a country where employment is so difficult to obtain, and where salaries are so nicely adjusted to the cost of living. Such a measure of rigor before the election would have told unfavorably upon the ballot-box; after the election it cannot but re-act unfavorably towards the Government.

The *Estafette* received its warning for inserting these words in an article on the election: "In despite of the assertion of certain journals, we adhere to what we have said on the subject of the signification of the vote of Paris. Yes, the capital is the political expression of France entire, because its population is composed of citizens recruited from every part of the country. Yes, the vote of the 22d of June, the election of Messrs. GOUDCHAUX and CARNOT, the relative majority obtained by General CAVAIGNAC, have a signification which have been appreciated by the whole press of Europe."

Considering that this is a want of respect due the principle of universal suffrage, and against the five millions of votes cast for the Government, the Minister gives the *Estafette* a warning.

Of the three reëlections which were to take place in the Departments, two, certainly, perhaps the three have been gained by the opposition. M. DELAMARRE, editor of the *Pays*, candidate of the Government, has been beaten in the *Somme* by M. [illegible]. In the *Mayenne*, M. HALLIGAN, opposition, has beaten the Government candidate. In Corsica, where there were two non-elections at the first vote, both Government candidates have been elected.

To resume, therefore, the opposition will have a respectable minority of ten or eleven Deputies in the next Chamber, if they all take the oath. It is a small minority in number, but it is large in talent, in respectability, and in moral force, and with such a nucleus in the House, may be capable of rendering immense service in the opposition cause.

New developments have singularly aggravated the nature of the complot against the Emperor's life. The *Patrie*, Government journal, published a note which is considered as emanating from the Government, and which declares that the attempt upon the Emperor's life was but one feature in a general programme for a rising in France, Italy and Spain; that the combination was marked by great ability, and was of the most dangerous character. The four Italians arrested at Paris, three men and one woman, are arrested upon the gravest charges—charges that will no doubt lead them to the guillotine. MAZZINI is the author of the scheme, and there is no longer any doubt of the connection of the Paris plot with that of Genoa. It was the French police that made the first discovery, and that first communicated the fact to the Governments of Italy. They acted at first upon the most vague and uncertain information, but they had enough proof to authorize them to notify the Italian Governments of their suspicions, and it was not till three days before the French election that they were enabled to put their hands on the conspirators charged with the execution of the Paris feature of the programme. Those three days were all that intervened between quietness and a bloody revolution; for, if the character that is given the arrested persons be true, there can hardly be a doubt but that they would have accomplished their mission. Paris was, therefore, on the eve of another of those fearful revolutions which have so often disgraced her annals, without any suspicion of such an event on the part of the citizens. In case of the assassination of the Emperor, there is no question but that Marshals VAILLANT and MAGNAN, who have command of the army, and who are sworn minions to the Napoleonic régime, would deluge Paris in blood in support of EUGENIE and the infant Prince. Even CANROBERT and BOSQUET, it is believed would now support a Napoleonic regency. You can imagine, therefore, that our position at Paris, in case of the assassination of LOUIS NAPOLEON, would not be a very pleasant one; since with such a man as MAGNAN at the head of the army, for it is he who has the direct command of the army of Paris, and with the immensely augmented number of workmen that are now found in the capital, the struggle would be a prolonged and fearful one. It is true, however, that the Prince NAPOLEON and his friend M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, have drawn up a programme which they intend to offer to the nation in case of the sudden death of the Emperor, and of the rejection of the regency by the people. This programme is beautiful in theory, but not applicable to practice—just such a programme, in fact, as one would expect from the conjunction of intelligence which gave it birth. Thirteen men, they propose, shall be put in nomination, to be voted for by the entire French people; suffrage to be universal, and strictly free from the exercise of improper influences. I have said thirteen men are to be voted for; it would be more just to say that thirteen men are to be elected, while there may be as many candidates as the electors choose to vote for. The thirteen men elected are to convene, and vote for one of their number, who shall be Chief of State, and of their body, for the term of service for which they are elected themselves—say four years. If the man elected is an Imperialist, he will be called an Emperor during his four years of reign; if he is a Monarchist, he will be called a King; if a Republican, a President. Thus the voice of the nation will be exactly reproduced in the Chief of State. Suppose one hundred candidates were voted for. The whole nation votes a ticket that has thirteen names on it of persons holding political sentiments in accordance with those of the voter; the vote is direct, not by districts, nor through the agency of electoral colleges. The voice of the nation is faithfully produced in the thirteen men who stand highest on the list. Of that there can be no mistake. But it is in the body of thirteen men that the system is

[illegible] One of them is to be [illegible] his Cabinet advisers, and [illegible] that they are Republicans and men of different political "colors," in fact, all shades of fashion, they would [illegible] in harmony [illegible]. This is the [illegible] programme, as it has been given [illegible] a [illegible] French Republican.

A report is in circulation that the Emperor has been fired at since his arrival at the Springs of Plombières. The Government papers contradict the report, and I have no intelligence upon which to base a prediction of its truth or falsity. I only know that, in the present excited state of the public mind, if such an event should arrive, the Government policy would be to attempt to conceal it. There is no doubt but that attempts are made which never come to the public ear; in these cases the criminals are quietly sent to Vincennes or transported out of the country; it is only the public and notorious attempts, those in which it is no use to try to conceal the facts, that are acknowledged by the Government, and made the subject of criminal proceedings. I have often observed in American and English papers a statement that these reports of attempts on the life of NAPOLEON were manufactured by the French Government itself, in order to frighten the commercial class into a closer support of the Government. Nothing could be more erroneous than this supposition. The commercial class, the first days of a revolution over, could not have their position aggravated by a change; they are at the minimum of small profits now. Besides, no people have so little fear of blood, no people love change more; and, more than all, they are an imitative people, who commit suicide or assassination by imitation.

Since Sunday, the condition of BERANGER is not so promising. He remains conscious, however, and although at times delirious, is enabled to converse for the most part intelligibly with his friends. Yesterday afternoon Messrs. THIERS and MIGNET called at 4 o'clock; the patient asked M. THIERS the hour, and when told that it was 4 o'clock, joked him at turning out at so early an hour in the morning.

An interesting interview took place on Monday between an officer of the Empress' household and BERANGER. The officer was sent by Her Majesty to convey to the illustrious poet the expression of her sympathy at his illness. The officer assured the sick man that ever since Her Majesty had read his poems when a school-girl she had cherished a deep feeling of sympathy and respect for their author; that she was deeply interested in his affliction, and held herself always ready to do him any service in her power. BERANGER has had more than one evidence of the Empress' kindly feeling towards him, and was naturally touched at this new and marked expression of her sympathy.

BERANGER is rather poorly lodged, and from his enfeebled state and the want of extended means of [illegible], is not in a very fit state to receive the numerous distinguished visitors who call to see him. He is kindly nursed without doubt, but he misses his "Lisette," the faithful Mme. JUDITH, who was his companion so many years, and who died only three months ago. His publisher, M. PERROTIN, the gentleman from whom he obtains the money upon which he lives, is constantly at his bedside, as his principal attendant.

Dred has at last appeared in French—being published by the Central Dépôt of Illustrated Books at 4 sous, No. 5, Rue Pont-de-Lodi. The title page reads: *Dred; Histoire du Grand Marais Maudit.* The third and last volume of *Sunny Memories*, by the same author, has also appeared from the house of MICHEL LEVY. The title reads: *Souvenirs Heureux, en Angleterre, en France et en Suisse.*

In 1856, 155,669 travelers stopped at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, who spent 1,024,210 francs for lodging and service, and 1,156,213 francs at the table and for wines and liquors. Total—2,180,423 francs, or $436,000.

MALAKOFF.

FROM UTAH.

Very Late News—Charges Against Surveyor-General Burr—What the Mormons Say of the Administration Movements—Pugnacity.

The St. Louis *Republican* has very late intelligence from Great Salt Lake City, brought to St. Louis in 18 days by Mr. MURDOCK, conductor of the mail. Dates are to July 2.

General prosperity and uninterrupted peace prevailed. Some rumors of the military preparations making for the expedition against Utah were current, but did not excite much, if any, alarm.

The first train of emigrants was met at Green river, and the last were passed at the crossing of the South Platte. They were in excellent health, and making rapid progress on their journey. The grass all along the route was very fine, better than has been known for many years.

Mr. MURDOCK crossed the South Platte on the 10th of July, and there learned that the troops under the command of Col. SUMNER had gone up the South Platte in pursuit of the Cheyenne Indians. Only one war party of Indians, about 40 in number, and claiming to be Sioux, was met and they behaved in a friendly manner.

By this conveyance we are furnished with the following papers for publication. They make grave charges against Surveyor-General BURR, and will probably lead to an official investigation by the Government at Washington:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Thursday, June 25.

I have read with surprise the reports of some of the Government officials, sent to this Territory to fill various offices, and I am astonished at the misstatements and false assertions therein contained; more especially am I surprised at those put forth by Gen. DAVID H. BURR, who was sent here as United States Surveyor-General.

Now, from having been some ten months in his employ, as clerk, copying maps, field-notes, accounts, &c., I am tolerably conversant with his accounts, disbursements, &c., I feel in duty bound as a citizen of these United States, and as a man of honor, to throw some little light upon the proceedings of this United States officer.

Gen. DAVID H. BURR has done things that, if properly brought to light, would show great frauds upon the United States Treasury, receiving pay for work he never did, and the expenses never incurred. When he hired me, I made no stipulation with him as to my salary. But when the quarter was up, I signed a voucher for $[illegible], and supposed that I would receive that amount per quarter, which, even in the Eastern States, would have been but a medium compensation, but when I came to settle with him, at the end of ten months, he only allowed me two dollars per day, also deducting for days when I was necessarily absent, and Gen. BURR, of course, pocketed the difference. But this is a small matter.

According to the statements of the surveying party, not one in fifty of the mile and quarter section stakes were ever set or mounds raised, nor the corners ever seen by the surveying parties, although reported in the field-notes; which lines never were run, although notes have been sent to Washington, certified to as true copies of the original field notes. I know for a fact, that Mr. HERRMAN OBMUHR, compass-man, had to fabricate section line field notes in camp, while the rest of the hands were asleep, and complained much to me of the tax on his imagination and sleep, "because Mr. TRASKALOWSKI 'jumped' so much."

It was undoubtedly this fact which caused General BURR to report to Washington that the stakes had been torn up by the people of Utah.

Residents here offered to furnish General BURR all his stakes of cedar wood, and deliver them at the points he should designate, at a cost of three dollars per hundred, yet, in his report, he asserts that he was obliged to keep a considerable number of mules and men at a great expense to provide stakes, &c.

At one time, I spoke to General BURR of the law in relation to running lines from south to north, beginning on the east section of a township. He answered me, looking suspiciously at me, that he had a right, as Surveyor-General, to allow his deputy surveyors to run their lines as he pleased.

The incidental expenses for surveying, as sent in his returns to Washington, have been greatly exaggerated; for instance, one item, while I was with him, was $1,000 for clerk hire, while his actual expense was not $500, as I was the only clerk at that time. And other expenses were charged in proportion, and a great many were charged which were never incurred at all. And again, the chain-carriers, mound-men, axe-men, and other hands, received $25 per month. In the year 1855, Mr. TRASKALOWSKI, with a party of 15 or 16 men, surveyed about two months. In the year 1856 there were three companies out under Mr. TRASKALOWSKI, Mr. FREDERICK BURR, and DAVID BURR, (alias Mr. C. L. CRAIG.) The first surveyed about ten weeks, the two others about four months, including days they were not able to run, although the field notes' dates have been extended much further by General D. H. BURR; and in this short period this vast country is pretended to have been surveyed according to law.

A man by the name of C. L. CRAIG has signed the contract for the surveys in Rush and Utah Valleys. All persons who know Mr. CRAIG, know that he never was a surveyor, or a man capable of superintending or carrying out a survey. Mr. CRAIG let his name at the rate of $1,500 per annum, for signing contracts which were executed by DAVID A. BURR, a lad 18 years of age, son of General BURR.

After the Rush and Utah Valley surveys were returned to the office, I one day asked Mr. CRAIG relative to something that was omitted in one of the maps of these surveys. He said to me, "D—n it, you know I know nothing about surveying; I have only lent my name because DAVID A. BURR is too young to be recognized by the Government as a qualified surveyor." General BURR asserts that his surveying parties have been molested by the Mormons while surveying; this is untrue. The presiding officers of said settlements told the people to render the surveyors all the aid needed by them, and to treat them with respect. But there were in a few instances some trouble occasioned by surveying parties throwing down and leaving down fences around fields of grain, thereby allowing cattle to get in and destroy their crops, and when they were requested to be more careful, cursed and swore, and said they were United States officers, and they would do as they damn pleased.

While in General BURR's employ, he gave me great credit for the workmanlike manner in which I executed everything he gave me to do; and he discharged me from his service, accusing me of having expressed, out of the office, my views and feelings in regard to the manner he made his surveys, and to his frauds upon Government—to which I plead guilty.

I do not make the foregoing statement as mere surmise; they are facts with which I am well acquainted; and should a committee of investigation be appointed to search into the disbursements and acts of General DAVID H. BURR in this Territory, I hold myself responsible to prove all I have asserted, and much more.

CHARLES W. MOELLER.

Mr. MOELLER makes affidavit to the truth of the foregoing statements, and a long series of affidavits, tending to support his, is published by the *Republican*.

Mormon Sentiment.

The Deseret *News* (BRIGHAM YOUNG's organ,) has the following:

"ADVICE TO PRESIDENT AND CABINET.—What, from Utah? Ay, from Utah. And it can come from no better source save one, and that one other the world do not seem to be ready to hearken unto.

Editors and office-hunters are constantly dinning the ears of the President with the cry that "the Mormon problem is a knotty one," "the matter becomes exceedingly complicated," "the Mormon question is assuming a shape that will not permit its solution to be much longer delayed," "something, hit or miss, right or wrong, must be done with the Mormons," and so on.

Now it is notorious to all who read and fairly think that this noise and smoke are raised without the first shadow of occasion given by the people of Utah, who are quietly pursuing their peaceful and legitimate occupations, breaking no applicable law, human or divine. But the universal yell is, "President BUCHANAN must do something with the Mormons." Not yet knowing how long and how well he may be able to withstand the terribly clamorous and unjust outside pressure, and we being known to be on the side of economy as well as justice, we most respectfully suggest, in case he cannot withstand the pressure, that he select one or more civilians, unbound by any isms or isms, if such can be found, also intelligent, strictly honorable, upright and gentlemanly, in the true sense of those terms, and send them to Utah on a short visit to look about them and see what they can see, and return and report.

This is certainly fair, is very economical, and should be perfectly satisfactory to the most rabid "Mormon" eaters. But in case that should not suit the fire-eating, blood-and-thunder, hall-and-fury, spoils-seeking, office hunting and black-mail levying portion of the community, we suggest to them that they send a committee from their own class, and so long as they behave as well as WHITE men should, we will guarantee that Governor YOUNG and the people of Utah will treat them with more true courtesy and kindness than they have ever met with.

EXPELLING THE MORMONS.—The *News* ends an article on the position and natural advantages of Salt Lake City with the following flourish:

As yet the howlers in pulpit, rostrum and press so far outnumber the intelligent, candid and truth-seeking, that strictly accurate statements about Utah find comparatively but few speakers, writers, publishers or readers, in their behalf. But what do the howlers purpose by their foul onslaught of steady, high-handed, bare-faced villification? Do they wish to forcibly occupy the houses and fields built and opened in so remote and forbidding a region, where scarcely a faint whisper of their hoarse howlings is undulated across desert plains and lofty peaks? The distance is too great, the locality too secluded, the toil for a livelihood too severe for a weak-backed, world-serving, pusillanimous class of intermeddlers, as they can learn without the trouble, expense and disappointment of bitter experiment, if they will but turn their attention to the information contained in truthful articles like this, and who among them is magnanimous enough to print, quote and fairly comment upon it? Few, if any among them are sufficiently frank and intelligent to discern the justice of publishing both views of the question, that truth and error may have a fair field of combat. They blazon error and smother truth, and who loves and applauds their course?

How opposite to that is the conduct of every true Saint. Not having a paper large enough and of a grade of character low enough to render it compatible to print therein all the slanders against us which arrived in a six months' mail, President BRIGHAM YOUNG notified the congregation, on Sunday the 7th, that if they would like to hear what was published about us in the States they would manifest it by assembling in the Bowery by 8 A. M. on the morning of the 14th. The President caused the whole six months' batch to be collected, and requested two excellent readers to be present at the time and place appointed, who read by turns, for nearly four hours, the printed productions of frenzied, beclouded, and addled brains, to an immense congregation of the purest and noblest people to be found on the whole earth; and could editors, scribblers, and speech makers have seen the smiles of derision and sneers of disgust with which their lucubrations and studied obloquies were received by each intelligent hearer, it might seem that they would have been tempted to turn their time, efforts and publications into a channel that would in some small degree benefit their fellow beings.

But to return, perhaps those zealous friends (?) of human rights and social progress would kindly waive the forcible expulsion of the Mormons, lest their being again plundered, driven and murdered, in this Christian and loving Nineteenth Century, should so scatter them amongst the people as to utterly contaminate all the white sepulchres now glistening with such an outside show of apparent purity.

For this reason some may deem it a better plan to send officers and troops here, with the sole view of sowing dissension and corruption in the most united and right-seeking community in the Nation. Such persons appear to have forgotten what their mothers learned them, that water and oil are not easily mixed. They also fail to comprehend, in spite of all our plain and philanthropic teachings, that the corrupt, the insolent, the sycophantic, the ease-hunting, fictitious-worldly-popularity-seeking, &c., &c., are all out of place in Utah, and would soon leave for their congenial climates and society in the cities of the States, and thus sorely chagrin and disappoint their sanctimonious aiders and abettors.

Possibly there are are quite a number who are too zealous in good (?) works to await the slow progress of attempts to sow corruption in so unpromising a field, or to be satisfied with the risk of the more rapid policy of again murdering and scattering, and would doubtless far prefer the absolute extermination of a great and noble people. It is not a subject for reflection by those who think, to know that there are many in this boasted Republic, raised amid Bibles and professed enlightenment, who are burning with madness to far more than reenact the scenes of the massacre of ST. BARTHOLOMEW in France, where the Roman Catholics so inhumanly butchered, for their religious belief, upwards of 30,000 Protestants, or the cruel burnings and beheadings of Protestants in England during the reign of the Catholic Queen, Bloody MARY, or the cutting out of tongues and the hanging of witches by Protestants in most pious Massachusetts?

In view of the above facts and comments, we most respectfully and kindly suggest to editors, priests, politicians, and people that, inasmuch as we live in a land where perfect freedom of conscience and worship are guaranteed by the Constitution and statutes at large, and inasmuch as dragooning, wrong and violence change no true man's faith, but rather cause it to strengthen and increase, they cease exposing their folly and really strive and learn to do good.

We also humanely suggest that the rabid be not tempted to leave their comfortable homes in a pleasant land, to cross desert plains and craggy mountains solely to molest a people who are peacefully and most beneficially occupying a dreary waste which none of them would ever improve, unless through compulsion; and take the liberty of exhorting and advising each accountable dweller within the extended borders of the United States, who really loves his country and her free institutions, to observe the "Mormon" motto of "mind your own business," and not only to permit all others to observe wholesome laws, do good, and worship Jehovah as shall best please each individual, but aid all in so doing, so far as may be possible.

PROSPECT FOR FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.—* * * Now, O ye loving ones abroad seeking office in Utah, ye who are panting for notoriety and fat places, will you not let a little good advice throw a slight gleam of sound sense and fair dealing into your darkened understandings, and clear your beclouded and mistaken notions? Utah is most assuredly not a desirable abiding place for any who do not love salvation. The salaries are not high, and heretofore the pickings and stealings have not rapidly enriched even the most expert who have been sent here. The society is in no wise congenial to the tastes and habits of those who expect to continue in the indulgence of the spicy "sly cuts" recommended by Christian monogamists. There are no daily papers to dish up a long and dark catalogue of daily crimes, and no crimes to be served up. There is only a monthly mail at best, and often only one in six months, except from California, and you *would pine yourself away in fretting for an opportunity for sending off your slanders.*

You could gain no notoriety, for we estimate all men at their precise value, and there is not the slightest chance for a red cent to pass current for a gold eagle. And if you indulge in any of those numerous peculiar practices so fashionable in your localities, such as gambling, drunkenness, profanity, &c., &c., you will be liable to be most unceremoniously introduced to the action of good and wholesome laws, greatly to your chagrin and much to your discomfit, and giving you a pretext to write terrible things about the "Mormons." In short, to avoid the tediousness of minute detail, you would find yourselves entirely out of your element and far from congenial society, except a small clique, too insignificant to form a circle, too few for boon companionship, and aim at monthly diminishing.

All lovers of good and wholesome laws, all even morally honorable and upright men, all who love and strive to extend the area of true freedom and to mind their own business, are, always have been and will be, treated, by us in accordance with the most liberal construction of their merit. On the other hand we are tangling that miserable, mocking, traitorous scoundrels will ever find that the climate of Utah is not congenial to their health, and that they had far better have staid in the regions of more compatible society.

We are fully aware that President BUCHANAN and his Cabinet cannot be presumed to know the qualifications of all who are hounding them for office and a chance at the spoils, and are thereby liable to have their best intentions frustrated. But they do know that Utah unanimously and *of right* wishes and respectfully petitions that his Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG be continued to be her Governor, a man long and thoroughly tried and proven to be most worthy. And what American citizen, having a due respect for the constitutional rights and welfare of the people, will so much as ask the appointment in Governor YOUNG's place, or even accept it if proffered without being sought? Not one. Neither can any intelligent person, unmaddened by party frenzy, uncontaminated by love of office and spoils, and possessed of only a tolerable respect for the rights and feelings of others, be so wicked and malicious as to urge President BUCHANAN to appoint any officers in Territories, save those indicated by the choice of the people dwelling therein.

Any Governmental appointments for Territories more than for States is at best but a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Such a course has no warrant from the Constitution, and hence is glaringly unjust and altogether unworthy a professedly free, liberal and enlightened nation. And the persistent pursuit of that policy has a direct tendency to subvert those eternal principles lying at the foundation of all durable, wise and happy Governments. It is also a constant insult and abuse high-handedly inflicted upon those patriotic and sturdy citizens who forego the comforts, luxuries and many conveniences of the States, to go forth and turn unoccupied wastes into fitting abiding places for joyous freemen.

THE NAUVOO LEGION.—All the officers of the great Salt Lake Military District of the Legion met in the Social Hall on Monday afternoon, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock, and were addressed by Priests BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL and DANIEL H. WELLS, and Elders WILFORD WOODRUFF and GEO. A. SMITH.

President YOUNG wisely suggested the propriety of performing military duty on foot, and of disposing with cavalry, at least for the present, orders to which effect have been issued by the Lieutenant-General, as will be seen by reference to page 136.

We hail this as an important movement, and trust it will be unanimously entered into as a project calculated largely to increase the aid and effectiveness of the Legion, and save thousands of dollars in the expenditures of cavalry equipage, to say nothing of the value of horses annually disqualified for efficient service by excessive riding, and the well known advantages to health and physical endurance acquired by marching or traveling on foot.

Deseret News.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, Hon. George A. Smith, Elder Truman, O. Angel, Church Architect, Mr. Edward Boninger, of Berlin, Prussia, and Mr. William S. Conklin, of Havana, Cuba, arrived passengers with the mail on the 29th ult., all in good health and spirits. Messrs. Boninger and Conklin are *en route* for California.

On the 22d inst. there arrived from California, on their way to the States, some twenty-five men with pack animals, Mr. J. A. STAGMAN, Captain; also a small company with wagons, number in company and name of Captain not reported.

On the morning of Thursday, June 18, and in company with President H. C. KIMBALL, we visited the foundation of the Temple, upon the northeast corner of which Dr. EDWARD PARRY was laying the first stone in the basement story, under the supervision of Bishop A. H. RALEIGH, foreman of the mason work. All along the foundation walls huge stones, averaging about two tons in weight, were strewn in readiness for being placed in their positions, while numerous stone-cutters were busily employed in shaping the rude blocks from the quarry. How cheering this news to every one striving to aid in accomplishing the great design of our being here, and how strange, incomprehensible, and anger-moving, they know not why, to the world.

Elder FRANCIS A. HAMMOND, wife and four children, arrived from the Sandwich Islands, on the 9th inst., having been absent on his mission since 1850.

Grasshoppers have begun their depredations at E. T. City and Grantsville, in Tooele County.

Sister MARY PHILLIPS, of Laysville, Davis County, is now 84 years old, enjoys good health, and can walk 20 miles in a day. In the Summer of 1854 she gleaned 20 bushels of wheat and raised 20 bushels of potatoes; and last year she donated a yoke of cattle to the P. E. fund for gathering the poor.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

THE DEVLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mr. FIELD, at the opening of the Court, on Saturday, asked permission to make the following statement in reply to the published points of Mr. O'CONOR:

Devlin is, in fact, not entitled to prosecute the writ of habeas corpus at all. "He is detained by virtue of the final judgment of a competent tribunal of civil jurisdiction." (2 R. S. 563, sec. 36, sub. 2.) The 50th section applies only the case of process, not in execution of a judgment. The order for Devlin's commitment and the warrant are the final determination or judgment as to him.

The Legislature never intended to give an appeal from a judgment, or the execution of a judgment by means of the habeas corpus; nor to constitute a Commissioner an appellate tribunal to sit upon a final determination of Judge of the Supreme Court in a special proceeding.

It is not necessary that the business of the Street Commissioner should be transacted in the Hall of Records. It may be transacted anywhere, but the Commissioner must have the books and papers of the office.

The Common Council has not the power to prevent a Street Commissioner acting under a law of the State and appointment of the Executive, pursuant to law, from executing the duties of his office, and from having for that purpose the official records. If it were otherwise, the law of the Common Council would be stronger than the law of the Legislature.

It was not alleged before Judge Peabody, by Mr. Conover, that he had ever had possession of the books and papers of the office. The persistence of the counsel on the other side in making such an assertion, is of a piece with what they have said in other parts of this case.

Mr. Conover's claim for the records of the office is not a claim on his individual behalf, but on behalf of the public, whose trustee and agent he is. His right to the books can no more be defeated by contesting the origin of his title, than a Judge *de facto* would be prevented for punishing for contempt of his authority, by showing that he was not a Judge *de jure*. When Mr. Justice Cowles was sitting as judge *de facto*, he could punish for contempt, command official records to be brought to him, and could have proceeded to do everything, so far as the public had an interest in his acts, which a judge *de jure* could have done. When an office is filled it is filled entirely. It cannot be half filled by one person, and half by another. One man cannot be entitled to keep the books, while another has the franchise in use. The public interests require that every officer who fills an office, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, should be able to do the public full justice in it. None of the cases referred to by the counsel on the other side give the slightest countenance to another doctrine. Suppose a contested election of Governor, and the certificate to be given to the minority candidate, could he not obtain the archives of the office, reports of subordinate officers, applications for pardons, official returns, &c.? Suppose a contested election of Secretary of State, or Comptroller, and the certificate to be given to the wrong person, must the business of the office remain unexecuted till a *quo warranto* can be carried through all the courts?

It is said that Conover's petition did not allege that he was in possession of the franchise. Whether it did so or not, would be of no importance, if he did so allege before the warrants were signed. But the petition does so allege. To assert that one Conover has been duly appointed, accepted, taken the oath of office, filed the official bound, and done everything necessary to be done to qualify himself for exercising the duties of the office, is to assert that he has the franchise in possession; that he is officer *de facto* and *de jure*. How much evidence was sufficient to make out those allegations was a question for Judge Peabody. All the statements of the counsel on that point are entirely irrelevant.

The argument of the counsel upon the right of the Governor to appoint, is fitly concluded by the assertion that the arguments on our side are "entirely in harmony with the nonsensical character which pervades the whole argument in support of Conover's appointment"—an assertion which I think only one counsel in the State would have made, and that counsel the one who it is said pledged his professional reputation that the Metropolitan Police act was unconstitutional, and asserted that no reputable lawyer in the State could be found to say to the contrary.

Mr. Noyes followed. He would not go over all the propositions which had been discussed by his learned associate. He would lay aside the question whether Mr. Conover was duly appointed under the law of 1839, for he did not consider that it properly arose here, and he had carefully abstained in the discussions of the last three months from entering into such matters which did not arise.

Every attempt had been made in motions for injunctions and collateral proceedings to drive him and his associate into discussion of the great question, but he had always distinctly refused. The question of title, as he understood it, was conceded by his opponents, could only be tried under a *quo warranto*.

A proceeding under a *habeas corpus* was not a writ of review, it was not a *certiorari*, not a writ of error. The only question was whether the title to the office comes so much in question that his Honor could look into it. The question brought up by the writ of *habeas corpus* was whether the officer, Judge Peabody, had jurisdiction to issue the warrant under which Mr. Devlin was committed. This led to a review of the circumstances under which the Judge acted.

When Mr. Taylor died, the power of the Deputy, Mr. Turner, ceased. Upon this he would refer to 3 Hill, 404. During the lifetime of Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, the possession of the books and papers rested in him alone; when he died the powers he had given the Deputy died, and there was a vacancy until Mr. Conover was appointed. Mr. Conover then had possession as against the Corporation, and was Street Commissioner *de facto*, if not *de jure*, and entitled to the possession of the books, to enable him to perform his duties. He entered in as far as he could, and took possession. Five days afterward Mr. Devlin was appointed, and turned him out.

Anarchy and tumult would be the necessary result if a person claiming to be an officer *de jure* could oust the officer *de facto* by any other means than by *quo warranto*. Mr. Conover was prior, in point of time and possession. So far as the public authority required he was entitled to the papers and books. The proceeding before Judge Peabody was not a proceeding for the officer but for the public whose agent he was—as between an officer *de facto* and all third persons he has the rights and powers of the office.

Judge Ingraham—Can he recover his salary?

Mr. Noyes—That is a private matter between him and the State or the Corporation. All acts done by an officer *de facto*, and not *de jure*, are good. As if one being created a Bishop, the former Bishop not being deposed or been removed, admits one to a benefice on presentation, his act is good and not avoidable. (Viner's Abridgement, title Officer and Office.) The proceeding before Mr. Justice Peabody was not to try the title, but it was, as his Honor would perceive, a proceeding *in rem* to recover the temporary possession of the books and papers. Mr. Devlin appeared, he failed to show cause, and the order was made. His answer showed that he had the papers, that he could have delivered them, but he refused to do so, because he denied the officer's right to make the order. He hoped he had shown that the officer had the jurisdiction of the matter and of the person. We had only to look and see whether there were facts to give the powers under the statute, but they were not bound to show all that here. They had only to show some facts to the Judge and his decision upon them was final. It must always be borne in mind that this was not a review, and his Honor would be doing what they said Judge Peabody had done, acting without authority, if he turned this habeas corpus into a review. He then referred to a case, 16 Wendell, 421, Talman vs. Bigelow, where it was held that a Justice's judgment, though he had erred, was sufficient to support the process, until reviewed and reversed on *certiorari*.

It was only when there was a total want of evidence that the process would be void. If the Judge erred it would not be fatal—4 Hill 598, and other authorities.

Judge Ingraham asked whether, as no one else but the successor could bring that proceeding, and it appeared on further examination that Conover was not the successor, would not that vacate it?

Mr. Noyes—Undoubtedly no one could bring it but a person having some title or semblance of it. But what had the Judge to try? Not whether he was the officer *de jure*, but whether he was *de facto*, and entitled to the books and papers, and to exercise the functions. They could not by such a proceeding try the question as to right of the officer *de jure*. A man claiming to be an officer *de jure* could not come in and strip the officer *de facto* without trying it by *quo warranto*. But after a decision under the *quo warranto*, the statute provided a remedy or means of obtaining the books and papers.

All they had to show was that Mr. Conover had color of title, to give Judge Peabody jurisdiction in the premises; and having shown that his decision was final the process was good and valid.

He cited 14 Barbour 259, to show the definition of an officer *de facto*, it was a person who had the reputation of being the officer he assumed to be, and was not such officer. If they had given any evidence of a color of title then Mr. Justice Peabody's decision could not be overthrown. Had they not done so? Was not the affidavit that he had been appointed some evidence of his title?

There was no Street Commissioner *de jure* if Mr. Conover was not, until the appointment of Mr. Devlin. Who was Street Commissioner *de facto* from the time of the appointment of Mr. Conover? Was he not? Suppose during the six days intervening before Devlin's appointment, he had executed contracts, would they not have been good as with third persons?

It seemed to him that the issue was narrowed down to this question of jurisdiction; and if they had shown that they had offered any evidence of the facts necessary to give jurisdiction, the Judge's decision was conclusive for the purpose of this argument.

The case of Magdalen College had been alluded to by the opening counsel with considerable gravity, and apparently with some effect. It had been represented as a struggle between the Crown and Corporations for civil power. He would give an account of that case, by a modern historian, and see whether it illustrated this case in any of its parts, except in a light unfavorable to those who have opposed the laws of the land and continued to do so in this proceeding. That case had its origin in an attempt on the part of the Crown to force upon the people a religion that was odious to them, and had thrown off.

It was the Act of the Monarch against the People and the Parliament. It was a case of resistance to law by the monarch, and not a resistance to law by a local municipality. Mr. Noyes here read at some length an extract from *Macaulay's History of England*, describing this event, and concluded a better analogy might be found in an earlier period of the history of the unfortunate Monarch, (James II.) in attempting to exercise the dispensing power to nullify acts of Parliament; but even he did not, like his modern imitators, openly disregard them. He only suspended their operation by virtue of his royal prerogative.

Mr. O'Conor, who was to have replied, having another engagement, the further hearing was, at 12½ o'clock, adjourned till Tuesday next, at 11.

The Street Commissioner's Controversy—Disposition of the Books—The Books to be seen but not taken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 25.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover for a mandamus compelling the delivery to him of the books and papers of the Street Commissioner's Office.—Saturday was appointed as the day for the disposition of the books which had been brought into Court. On the opening of the Court, Judge PEABODY inquired how soon it was probable that the injunction granted by Judge Ingraham would be passed upon; and in view of such decision, to what time these proceedings had better be adjourned?

Mr. Field replied that he had purposely desisted from making any motion in this matter, as he had himself been served with a copy of an injunction shutting his mouth. He took it for granted that the Court had the power to commit any person, judicial or otherwise, interfering with its orders. Nearly a week since he had expressly stated that he acted from personal courtesy alone to Judge Ingraham, in obeying the injunction. It would, however, be very disastrous to have the matter stand over for any length of time, and he desired that it should be postponed not later than next Saturday. Should the proceedings in the Common Pleas be longer delayed, he could not take part in them, as he was unwilling to sacrifice his August vacation. It was for his Honor to consider how long the comity of Courts required him to wait.

His Honor remarked that his only Summer vacation came in July, and of that, all but one week had now been consumed. He desired the remaining days for himself, and would like a postponement until Tuesday week. It would perhaps be as well to wait for the decision in the injunction before Judge Ingraham, and there was little probability of that being rendered before the latter part of next week.

Mr. Field, Jr., suggested that the injunction was not against the Court, nor was he, though his father was, restrained thereby. He therefore desired that his Honor should execute the search warrants relative to the missing books, &c., and have them brought into Court.

The Court remarked that there was no pretense that the injunction bound him.

Mr. Field, Sr., thought that it would be as well to let the matter rest until Mr. Noyes finished his argument on the *habeas corpus* in the Common Pleas, and then they could obtain his views in regard to the matter. The argument was accordingly adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At that time, counsel again appeared, and Mr. Field, Jr., stated that Mr. Noyes was unable to attend, but he was willing to have the matter postponed until the first week in August, as suggested by his Honor.

Judge Peabody then said that he would postpone it until the second Monday in August, if that were agreeable to all parties.

Mr. Field was satisfied with this, but desired that, if in the meanwhile Judge Ingraham should dissolve the injunction, Mr. Conover might have access to the books. To this, his Honor assented, and Mr. Field asked that the officer whose business it was to use the books, could have access to them while the injunction was pending. The books in the possession of the Court were the most important of any in the office.

His Honor desired that the public interest should suffer as little as possible, and he said that he would endeavor to make some arrangement with the officer in charge, Mr. Harry Bertholf, so that the clerks could use them.

We understand that the result of his Honor's instructions to Mr. Bertholf is, that any persons connected with the Street Commissioner's office applying to see the books, are to be allowed to see them in his presence, but no books or papers are to be taken out of his sight.

A Fourth of July Rioter Sentenced—The Men who Broke the Quarantine Laws not yet Sentenced—Sentence of the Emigrant Runner—Assault on a Policeman—The German Rioters Sent to the General Sessions.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JULY 25.
Before Justices Osborne and Connolly.

The expedition with which the Judges run through the heavy calendars of this Court would astonish the dispensers of justice in the higher tribunals. Yesterday, more offenders than usual were tried and sentenced, and the session lasted only two hours. Another Fourth of July rioter was set at liberty with a light fine. The seven men who broke through the Quarantine regulations and carried a passenger clandestinely from an infected vessel towards the City, will not be sentenced till Wednesday. An assault on a Policeman, the sentencing of the unlicensed emigrant boarding-house agent, and the proceedings with regard to the Seventeenth Ward rioters, excited a good deal of interest.

THE QUARANTINE LAW-BREAKERS REMANDED.

James McCarlen, Ely Thorne, John McGee, John Murray, Hugh Donegal, William McDervitt and Patrick Moore, who, on Thursday, were found guilty of holding unlawful communication with the [illegible], an infected vessel in Quarantine, July 14, were brought before the Judges to be sentenced. *Judge Osborne*—By this [illegible] it appears we've got no discretion. The penalty for this offence is, by Statute $150 at least. *Counsel*—It is not discretionary. *Judge Osborne*—No; since the act of the last Legislature we are stripped of all authority. After some conversation the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday at the request of their counsel.

A FOURTH OF JULY RIOTER SENTENCED.

Thomas Ryan, one of the rioters at the foot of Baxter street, in the Seventh Ward, on the Fourth of July, who was tried and found guilty a few days since, was brought to the bar to receive his sentence. *Judge Osborne*—This is the case of one of the rioters on the fourth of July, who plead guilty the other day. *Judge Connolly*—A respectable citizen has given him a very good character. *Judge Osborne*—(looking over the papers)—But one of the witnesses, in his affidavit, says this man was a ringleader of the crowd, and incited them to riot. *Judge Connolly*—When a man has borne a good character uniformly, it weighs a good deal with me. *Judge Osborne*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—What do you say? *Judge Osborne*—No, what sentence shall we give him? I'll agree with you. *Judge Connolly*—I'll agree with you. [After some conversation between the Judges]—*Judge Osborne*—We fine him $25. It does not appear that he actually struck any one. Ryan paid the fine and was set at liberty.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

John Van Vorst was found guilty of an assault and battery on Officer John F. A. Dargot, of the Fifth Ward Police, July 22. Counsel pleaded strenuously in his behalf. The policeman was not much hurt in the encounter. *Judge Osborne*—Oh, the representations which have been made with regard to this man's character are very much against him. His character must be very bad. (To the prisoner)—You have been found guilty of this assault and battery upon Mr. Dargot, and luckily for you there was no great injury done him. If there had been, you would have fared worse than you will under the present circumstances. You have been in prison since the offence was committed, and taking that into consideration the Court thinks 20 days in the City Prison will be commensurate with the extent of your offence. He was sent up for that term.

AN UNLICENSED EMIGRANT RUNNER SENTENCED.

Henry Lindenstruth, who was found guilty on Thursday of violating the law which prohibits all who are not licensed to do so, from soliciting newly arrived emigrants to take lodgings with them, received a heavier penalty than the Judge would have inflicted if the law had not prescribed it. *Judge Osborne*—Well, this man was tried and convicted of this offence and we find we have no discretion in the matter. We were disposed to deal leniently with the prisoner, and not inflict a very heavy penalty, but merely sentence him in order to deter others from following his example, but on looking at the law we find that three months is the very lowest term that we are permitted to give him. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months. He may appeal if he wants to. A friend of the prisoner asked to appeal it for him—his counsel was absent. *Judge Osborne*—Yes, Sir, certainly; he's entitled to it. He must execute a new bond. A formal appeal to the Court of General Sessions was taken.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD RIOTERS—CHANGE OF VENUE.

The most interesting proceedings of the day, it was supposed, would be those in regard to the German rioters. Quite a large crowd of spectators were present, with the expectation of witnessing their trial, and left in a body when a disposition of their cases was made. There were six of these men charged in seven complaints with participating in the riot in Fourth-street, on Sunday, July 12. Metsis Whitley was arrested by Officer David C. Davis, of the Seventeenth District Police. He was throwing stones, and taking an active part in the riot. He incited the others, and the officer heard him shout, "Go in, boys, and rescue the prisoner."

Adam Gier was among the crowd of rioters in Fourth-street, and was seen throwing stones directed at the officers. John M. Robbins, of the Seventeenth District Police, was the complainant.

Phillip Huber was held on the affidavit of Officer William McCrowen, of the Seventeenth District Police, who states that he arrested him in the act of stooping to the ground, apparently for the purpose of picking up a stone to throw it at the officers.

Crower Roberts was charged in two complaints with being engaged in the riots in Fourth-street, July 12. Officer John Cortem, of the Seventeenth District Police, made affidavit that he saw him throwing stones in the street, and Officer Thomas H. Carle, of the Seventeenth District, caught him throwing missiles from the windows and house-top of a building in Fourth-street.

John Schultze was detained on the complaint of officer Robert De Grooche, of the Seventeenth District Police, who arrested him July 12, in the act of throwing a stone at the Police. He had a stone in each hand.

Moremus Wagner was held on the complaint of officer Robert Lanney, of the Seventeenth District Police, whose affidavit states that he saw the prisoner strike at officer Thomas Wacob with his fist.

These rioters were all brought to the bar together. *Judge Osborne*—These rioters are all sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial. They had demanded a jury trial. *Judge Connolly*—In these cases where I have a private opinion I never try them. I have a private opinion in these riot cases.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—JULY 24.
Before Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Barnes.

The Court reassembled at noon to-day. The Grand Jury came in, made return of about 20 indictments, and the following presentment:

Number of Jurors—County Buildings—Children's Aid Society.—The Grand Jury convened by the Court of Sessions respectfully present to the Court,

That they have had a tedious and protracted session; tedious on account of being so few in numbers, making it difficult and impossible to excuse any member from attendance, even for a day; and nearly all the members of the Jury being business men, it became a serious inconvenience to them to make a quorum. Frequently the Jury would be obliged to wait a long time for one member.

The Grand Jury would therefore suggest to the Court that Grand Juries should consist of not less than twenty members, making it not only more convenient for the Jurors, but a saving of expense to the county.

The Grand Jury visited the County Buildings without giving the usual notice of a visit, and selecting a day not set apart for visitors. The County Jail was found in complete order so far as it is in the power of the Sheriff to make it. The basement story of the northern wing of the Jail was damp and unhealthy, and unfit for the confinement of prisoners, but as this has been noticed by other Grand Juries, the Supervisors have, no doubt, the matter under consideration. The Penitentiary, Almshouse, Nursery and Lunatic Asylum were next visited, and all were found in excellent condition, and much to be commended.

The wooden buildings in the rear of the Almshouse occupied by the male paupers as a sleeping room is a disgrace to the county, and the attention of the Supervisors is respectfully called to the same. The system of abetting the Children's Aid Society to select the larger children from the nursery to send to the West has had the effect of thinning out the children, and the parents in many instances, fearing that their children are to be sent away find means to support them, and take them away from the Institution. There are, no doubt, many of these children supported and educated at the expense of the county, when their parents are fully able to provide for them.

Respectfully submitted.
F. B. EVANS, Clerk.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to Mr. Charles Kelsey, foreman, and to Ambrose Bruen, doorman, for the able manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

The Jury was discharged and the Court adjourned.

Decisions at a General Term

Of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-House in Newburg, on the 25th day of July, 1857.

Present, SELAH B. STRONG, Presiding Justice, Lucien Birdseye, Henry E. Davies, and James Emott, Justices.

Tompkins Travis vs. Ransom Barger.—(Heard by Justices Brown, Strong, and Birdseye.) New trial denied, and order affirmed, with costs. Strong, J., dissenting. Opinions by Strong and Birdseye, JJ.

Causes heard by Justices Strong, Birdseye, and Emott.

Eliza B. Ash vs. Robert B. Coleman, Executor, &c., and Frederick W. Coleman.—Judgment that Eliza B. Ash is entitled to the equal half of the premises in dispute, in fee-simple. Opinion by Strong, J.

Jay Deuel, appellant vs. Sheldon Rust, respondent.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

George Catlin, respondent vs. George S. Doughty, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Morgan Cropsey, respondent vs. Charles S. Gelder, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

George Hufcut Jr., appellant vs. Wm. H. Nace, respondent.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Wm. R. Moore, respondent vs. Charles C. Bacchus, impleaded &c., appellant.

The Same, Committee, &c., respondent vs. The Same, appellant.—Judgments modified, so as to declare the mortgages in both cases, entitled to equality in lien and payment. Both parties to have costs of the appeal in the case in which the judgment contains a direction for the priority of one mortgage, and the appellant to have costs of the appeal in the other suit; in both cases to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale. Opinion by Emott, J.

Horace Dresser, appellant, vs. Joseph H. Jennings, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

John P. Stimpson, respondent, vs. Ambrose Wells, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Birdseye, J., dissenting.

Asa Evelyn, appellant vs. Richard M. Sherman, respondent.—Judgement reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with leave to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs. Emott, J., dissenting. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Philip C. Price, respondent, vs. Robert Williston, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

Robert Thomas, respondent vs. George W. Smith, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Emott, J.

John Allen, respondent, vs. Stacey G. Miller, executor, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. The [illegible] to be at liberty to apply for [illegible]. Opinion by Strong, P. J., and Emott, J.

Earl S. Pease, respondent, vs. Jacob Clark, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

The [illegible] and Banking Company, respondents, vs. [illegible] Townsend and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Catharine Lounsbury, respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Joseph W. Smith vs. Philip Conner.—Judgment for plaintiff [illegible], and interest [illegible]. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

Smith Dickinson, respondent vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed. Opinion by Emott, J.

Francis Smith, appellant, vs. The City of Williamsburg, respondent.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

[illegible], respondent, vs. Alexander [illegible] and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

John Garretson, Jr., appellant, vs. [illegible] and another, respondents.—Judgment of the County Court affirmed. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

The People ex rel. [illegible] vs. [illegible].—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Charles D[illegible], respondent, vs. [illegible] et al., appellants.—Order [illegible] the decision at Special Term and the opinion of this Court, with costs of appeal. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

Franklin [illegible], appellants, vs. The North Western Insurance Company, respondents.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Isaac T. [illegible] et al., respondents, vs. [illegible], late Sheriff, appellant.—Judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

The Philadelphia [illegible] Company, respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.

The Commercial Insurance Company, respondent, vs. The Same, appellant.—Judgments reversed and new trial ordered in each case, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

The People, ex rel. [illegible] vs. [illegible] Northrop, Auditor, &c.—[illegible]. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

William W. Russell, respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

William H. Leggett, Trustee of [illegible] vs. William Hunter Jr. and others.

The Same, Trustee, &c. vs. [illegible]

Same.—Judgment for the plaintiffs, that defendants complete the purchase, in both cases. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

The People ex rel. [illegible], respondents, vs. William W. Scrugham, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant on demurrer. Strong, P. J. Opinion by Birdseye, J.

John Hillmore, respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at the Circuit; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

William Fuller, respondent, vs. Henry A. Jones, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment of County Court reversed, without costs. Opinion by Emott, J.

Henry A. Jones, appellant, vs. William Fuller, respondent.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; the costs to abide the event. Opinion by Emott, J.

William Fuller, respondent, vs. Henry A. Jones, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, provided the defendant stipulate, within twenty days, not to issue an execution against the person—otherwise reversed. Opinion by Emott, J.

William McLean vs. [illegible] Staten Island and New York Ferry Company and others.—Both orders set aside with costs of appeals, with liberty to the Ferry Company to renew the motion at Special Term, on terms. Emott J., dissenting. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

The People of the State of New York, ex rel. Lorenzo Burrows, Comptroller, respondents vs. The Supervisors of Orange County, appellants.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Strong P. J., dissenting. Opinions by Emott J., and Strong P. J.

Charles T. Cromwell, respondent vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment affirmed, without costs of appeal. Birdseye J., dissenting. Opinion by Emott J., and Birdseye J.

William L. Brown, respondent vs. Charles Haley and others, appellants.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Strong P. J.

Charles Haley, appellant vs. William L. Brown, respondent.—Judgment of City Court reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Strong, P. J.

Jasper W. Gilbert, appellant vs. [illegible], respondent.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Jacob Carpenter, appellant vs. The Same, respondent.—The same judgment. Judge Birdseye dissenting in both cases. Opinion by Judge Strong.

The People, ex rel. John Head et al. vs. [illegible] et al., Commissioners, &c.—Judgment for the defendants, with costs. Opinion by Emott J.

Jane Parker, respondent vs. [illegible], impleaded, &c., appellant.—Reargument ordered.

[illegible], respondent, vs. The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellants.—Judgment of the County Court of Dutchess County and of the Justice reversed, with costs. Opinion by Birdseye, J. (Judge Emott, having been consulted, took no part in the decision.)

Charles J. Marsh vs. Charles Abrams, impleaded, &c.—Order reversed and judgment set aside, unless plaintiff file a stipulation and amend the record within twenty days, exonerating the individual property of the defendant Abrams.

Wm. Phelps and others, appellants vs. John G. Van Cott and others, respondents.—Order appealed from reversed, and judgment rendered for the plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer on payment of costs, within twenty days. Opinion by Emott, J.

Causes heard at July General Term, 1857, by Justices Brown, Harris and Birdseye.

The People ex rel. Wm. H. Aspinwall vs. The Supervisors of Richmond County.—Motion for settlement of case granted; [illegible] Brown, J.

Causes by Justices Strong, Harris and Birdseye.

David Bush vs. James and Jacob Cole.—Motion denied.

James E. Kelly, respondent vs. Daniel J. Sharing and wife, appellants.

The Same, respondent vs. The Same and others, appellants.—Orders affirmed with $10 costs.

Wilson G. Hunt and others, respondents vs. [illegible], impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

George Vickers and others, respondents vs. Richard P. Beydenburgh, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, and motion made at Special Term granted, without costs.

Courtney Schenck and others, appellants vs. Russell Dart and others, respondents.—Order of Surrogate modified with costs.

[illegible]

Henry Pike and Edward C. [illegible], respondents, vs. Henry Ribert, et al., appellants.—[illegible] ordered, costs to abide event.

Daniel Haight, appellant, vs. [illegible], respondent.—[illegible].

[illegible]

John Lambert, respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Darden, appellant, vs. [illegible] and others, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Stephen [illegible], respondent, vs. [illegible].—Order affirmed, with costs.

James Ketcham and others, respondents, vs. Horace P. Woodruff, executor, appellant.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Francis Smith, respondent, vs. The City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James E. Kelly, respondent, vs. Daniel J. Sharing and wife, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James E. Kelley, respondent, vs. Daniel J. Sharing wife and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Causes heard by W. B. Wright, P. J., Emott and Davies, Justices.

Christian Speigle, respondent, vs. [illegible] Hitz, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered—costs to abide event.

William Briggs, respondent, vs. John V. Frost, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at the Circuit—costs to abide the event. Either party to be at liberty to apply for [illegible]. Opinion by Davies, J.

The People vs. John [illegible].—Proceedings and judgment of Kings County Court of Sessions reversed and new trial ordered.

George W. [illegible], respondent, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Edward Cummings, appellant, vs. Stephen [illegible], impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed.

Joseph Moore and others, respondents, vs. [illegible], appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Chancellor L. [illegible], appellant, vs. [illegible] McCoy, respondent.—Judgment of County Court of Orange County reversed; that of the Justice affirmed.

George Bow and another, appellants, vs. Robert [illegible] and others, respondents.—Judgment of County Court of Dutchess County reversed; that of Justice affirmed.

Causes heard before Justices Strong, Davies and Birdseye.

Daniel Townsend, respondent, vs. The Northwestern Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Harriet E. Hervey, by her guardian, respondent, vs. David L. Seymour, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Peter Doane, respondent, vs. John Stoney, appellant.—Judgment of County Court affirmed.

Tables have been published of the births, deaths and marriages in a single year in England and Wales, of some of the more numerous of those English families whose surnames are derived from [illegible]. It appears from these statistics [illegible] that every year, [illegible] Smiths [illegible] and [illegible] Smiths [illegible] Smith family from extinction [illegible].

On Wednesday morning last [illegible] Mr. WILLIAM HALLOWELL, of Poughkeepsie, [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have advices from Utah to the 2d of July. The Mormons had received tidings of the military preparations of the Government, but the news had excited little alarm. The tone of YOUNG's organ is confident and boastful. Federal office-holders are affectionately informed that Utah is not a desirable abiding place for them, and that "they will not find it congenial to their health." Governmental appointments for Territories are denounced [illegible] terms as a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Serious charges are made against Surveyor-General BURR—how well sustained does not appear. He is accused by CHARLES W. [illegible], and others, who make affidavits of the facts, of committing frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons. The Nauvoo Legion, consisting wholly of Mormons, is changed into a corps of infantry, BRIGHAM having suggested the abolition of the cavalry.

The Patent Office has received three thousand applications and issued fifteen hundred patents within the last six months. The income of the office for the same time has been over one hundred [illegible] thousand dollars; and the expenses of the office, including some improvements in the building, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

Saturday was a busy day in the Court of Special Sessions. An unusual amount of work was accomplished. Messrs. WHITNEY, ADAM GEAR, PHILIP HEMAR, CROMER ROBERTS (charged in two complaints) JOHN SCHILLER and [illegible] WAGNER, all charged with being engaged in the Seventeenth Ward German riots, were sent to the General Sessions for trial. The seven men who attempted to convey a passenger to this City from a vessel infected with small pox at Quarantine, were remanded. The unlicensed emigrant-runner of the First Ward was sent up for three months. He appealed to the General Sessions. Another case of assault upon a Policeman was disposed of.

The *R. C. Dyer* from Port au Prince, the *Hampden* from Jamaica, and the *Nancy P. Hagan*, arrived yesterday at Quarantine and were sent to the lower Quarantine anchorage. Neither vessel brought any cases of yellow fever into port, although some of the crews of each died of yellow fever during their passage. The *Relos* and [illegible] received permission on Saturday to come to the upper Quarantine and discharge their cargoes. The vessels are to be retained some days longer for further cleansing and fumigation. The brig *H. C. Brooks* has been permitted to come to-day to the upper Quarantine and discharge her cargo.

The funeral of EUGENE ANDERSON, the policeman who was murdered by the burglar CANCEMI, on Tuesday last, took place yesterday from his former residence in Elm street, near Grand. The attendance of policemen, firemen and citizens was very large. Grand-street and Broadway, from Grand-street to the Battery, were crowded with people while the procession moved down to the [illegible] Ferry, on its way to Greenwood, where the deceased was buried. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., pastor of the Green-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

About one hundred cases of violation of the Sunday law were reported during the week to the District-Attorney by the Superintendent-General of Police, upon which Mr. HALL addressed to each defendant a printed notice warning each person of the necessity of proper submission, or of the consequential legal steps to enforce it. Hon. D. B. TAYLOR assured the District-Attorney that the law would be observed by the members of the Liquor Dealer's Association. Mr. HALL employed the whole of Sunday in perambulating the City, for the purpose of observing how the remedy was to be applied to the existing mischief.

Saturday was the day appointed for the settlement of the order for the disposition of those books of the Street Commissioner, which had been brought into Court. For various reasons, however, it was thought best to postpone the matter until the second Monday in August. In the meanwhile the clerks of the office are to have access to the books, in the presence of their custodian, but none are to be removed.

There was not a meeting of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners Saturday morning. At 10 o'clock the roll was called by the Secretary, when Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN were all who answered to their names. It was stated that Mr. CHOLWELL had not recovered sufficiently to be able to attend, a circumstance which accounts satisfactorily for the failure of the two Mayors to be present.

The City Inspector reports 471 deaths for the past week, being an increase on the previous week of 17. The deaths from small-pox are only 3, and of those diseases incidental to the season the number is not above the usual average. There were, however, 82 cases of scarlatina and 95 of consumption; there were 3 of sun-stroke, 3 murders, 3 drowned, and 11 [illegible].

The Chevalier WYCKOFF being entirely at liberty, having given the proper bail to appear in [illegible] in the matter of that alleged libel in his book, is engaged in doing a good work for the distracted democracy. Last week, he was daily closeted with Mayor WOOD. Yesterday he dined [illegible], they say, with Mr. SICKLES, and to-day again his fine form may be seen disappearing from the public into the private office of his Honor. Great hopes hang upon the success of our diplomatist in assuaging the wrath of the Mayor upon the selection of his great enemy to take charge of the Devlin matter in the Courts, and in mollifying the still unabated rage of Mr. SICKLES towards the Mayor, who did not get for him the nomination of Corporation Counsel at a time when he was so willing to accept it.

It's a marvel we did not hear of any great fight or rowdy demonstration on the Staten Island boats yesterday. This is an oversight. The lack of a fight has not occurred before there, for months.

An action was brought on Saturday in the Marine Court, by her ex-lawyer, against Mrs. EMMA A. CUNNINGHAM, on a promissory note for $300, to which the defendant pleaded no consideration. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, by her counsel, demands a jury trial. The cause is set down for September.

GEORGE [illegible], a promising young man about 18 years of age, residing with his parents in [illegible]-avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of South Eleventh-street, Williamsburg, while bathing with some other boys, on Saturday evening. He was employed in the Custom-House, and was on his way home from his work at the time he was drowned. He was an only son, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

The contracts for the extension of the Fulton-avenue railroad route to the city line at East New-York, have been awarded, and the Superintendent is confident that the cars will run to that point as early as September next. We certainly hope so.

We invoke GEORGE LAW and his partners to remove the Williamsburg dépôt at the South Tenth-street and James slip Ferry. Not that but in all respects, except one, South Tenth-street is just the place for it, but for that one it is rendered intolerable to all men blest with noses. There is a stench about the whole vicinity that is simply intolerable, to persons living in Brooklyn, [illegible] people residing in some of the choicer portions of the Seventeenth Ward of this City may [illegible] a wholesale [illegible] of [illegible], we do not intimate the origin of the odor. It is well known to citizens, however, that there is a fertilizing establishment close by, and that the offal and dead horses that go down from Brooklyn to Barren Island all go by the way of a wharf in the immediate vicinity.

The extensive stables, car-house, and other buildings of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, situated on Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth avenue, near Greenwood Cemetery, were fired in three places, by incendiaries, on Saturday night about 10½ o'clock, and wholly consumed. There were 197 horses in the four stables, of which 122 were got out, leaving 75 burnt and missing; the carcasses of 62 were counted among the ruins; the watchman saw the two incendiaries run out of the buildings, whom he pursued and fired at with a pistol as they escaped into the woods which skirt the rear of the grounds; the loss is about $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance, mostly in Brooklyn offices.

Another case of suicide from disappointed love, occurred in Bushwick avenue on Sunday. The case presented no peculiarity; the letters of young ladies found in the suicide's pocket explained the death.

On Saturday night, at 11½ o'clock, an accident occurred in Jersey City, by which PATRICK BRODLE, the flag-man at the Newark-avenue crossing on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, was killed. At that hour the Steamboat Express of the New-York and Erie Railroad passed that point on the track of that Road, and immediately afterward Mr. BRODLE was found insensible and in a dying condition. It is supposed that he was sitting between the little building which he occupies and the Railroad track, and fell asleep, not more than two feet from the track, and fell so far over as to be hit by the engine. He was found about 160 feet from where he was first struck, and there were marks of blood the entire distance. The gate across Newark-avenue was not shut across the street at the time to prevent teams from going across the track. He was taken to the Station-house, and died in ten minutes afterwards. Coroner BEDFORD held an inquest on the remains at the Police-station yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by accident.

Kansas and the South.

Some of the Southern papers, which profess to be organs of the National Administration, have been doing their utmost of late to destroy the confidence which all honorable Northern men desire to cherish and keep alive in the impartiality and the right-mindedness of the actual Executive of Kansas.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any considerable proportion of the conservative party of the North are indifferent to the issue of the struggle in Kansas.

Conservative men at the North have been willing to abstain from partisan denunciations of the existing Administration, because they were willing to suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN was disposed to use the authority conferred upon him by the people of the United States, in the interest of the country at large and of national American principles, rather than for the benefit of any party or of any sectional organization whatever.

But Northern men of principle are not disposed to see the citizens of Kansas treated as if they were utterly lawless disturbers of the public peace, and flagrant traitors to the beneficent laws of the Union.

While upholding the legitimate authority of the National functionaries in Kansas, and while deprecating the display by the people of that Territory of any vague and inconsequential opposition to the peaceful exercise of such authority, we desire it to be distinctly understood that the Northern people of the most pacific and reasonable classes vividly remember the aggravated and intolerable wrongs to which the people of Kansas have been subjected in times past, and will insist upon some adequate recognition of the facts of the past history of Kansas on the part of the National authorities.

When journals like the *South* and the Charleston *Mercury* denounce the inhabitants of Lawrence and the supporters of the Topeka Legislature as "insane Abolitionists," bent on destroying the just supremacy of the slaveholding interest in the councils of the nation, this idiotic insolence passes for just what it is worth with all intelligent men in all sections of the country, and neither excites us to surprise nor moves us to indignation.

But when the Washington *Union*, and papers of that stamp, which are recognized as the organs of the Cabinet, permit themselves to echo this foolish language of the Southern extremists, and to talk of "dragooning" the "Abolitionists" of Kansas, it is necessary to remind them that they are touching upon dangerous ground, and risking the peace of the Nation in a very serious manner.

The affairs of Kansas cannot be adjusted by violence. The people of Kansas have suffered what no free citizens of the United States have ever suffered before in our history—the violent invasion of their territory, and the violent suspension of their dearest rights, personal and political. It is not to be expected that they should be found very ready to put full faith in the intentions towards them of an Administration elected by the same party from whose representatives they had, in times past, received such atrocious treatment. They need to be conciliated by the wisest statesmanship, and to be satisfied beyond a peradventure of the absolute rectitude, and the unquestionable patriotism of the functionaries in whom they are invited to repose their confidence. To talk of "suppressing" and "subduing" these men—to assume towards them the attitude of the House of Stuart towards the Covenanters or the Parliamentarians, is to invite those calamities of civil war which we all of us profess to deprecate—to invite them, not perhaps in this year, nor in the next, but eventually and inevitably.

We have already expressed ourselves in the strongest terms of reprobation in regard to what we considered to be the ill-advised and extravagant conduct of the Free State men in Kansas. But if the Washington *Union* is to be taken as any fair exponent of the purposes and intentions of the National Government, it will very soon be necessary for all moderate and reasonable men at the North to reiterate in a still more emphatic and decisive way the protests which were entered so largely in November last against the proceedings of the authorities at Washington in respect to this much-tormented Territory.

When a journal, claiming to represent the Federal Executive, begins to talk of "Governor WALKER's fidelity to the South," it is time for us to ask again what question there is of "fidelity," or "infidelity" to the "South," in this matter of Kansas? It is fidelity to the "Union" and to the great principles of the National life which is demanded of Governor WALKER. It is infidelity to the Union and to these great principles, which will bring down upon him, or upon any other man who shall be guilty thereof, the sternest judgment and the swiftest vengeance of the people of these United States. We do not choose to accept the Washington *Union* as an authoritative organ of the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN. We do not choose to believe that the Executive of this country recognizes or intends to recognize any extraneous influence in the discharge of his great and solemn trust. We choose to believe that he in Washington, and Governor WALKER, as his delegate in Kansas, distinctly understand, and are frankly disposed to discharge their several responsibilities in a spirit of loyalty to the country, and not in the paltry spirit of a partizan purpose or a personal ambition.

And therefore we make no doubt that the arrogance and stupidity of the *Union* and of its confederates in the Southern conspiracy against the honor of the Government and the peace of the country, will be promptly and decisively rebuked.

The State of Italy Again.

The recent *emeutes* in Italy, of which accounts have been received by the last European mail, are, in every point of view but one, occurrences which every friend of liberty, as well as of Italy, must deplore. The only satisfaction which can possibly be derived from them lies in the proof they afford that the spirit of discontent is still rife, and that the national heart still throbs for freedom and independence with a longing as passionate as if they had not been for three hundred years but phantoms to lure all that was bravest and best in the country to its doom. These wretched bands of conspirators who yearly expiate by the sacrifice of their lives the follies of the fanatics who urge them on, are at least useful in proving what depths of hate may slumber beneath the most careless and *insouciant* exterior. If these unhappy Red Republicans, Carbonari or "Mazzinistes"—call them by what name we will—achieve nothing else by their rashness and their failures, they at least vindicate the most oppressed, and, in many respects the most degraded people in Europe, from the charge to which the people of all countries are most frequently exposed, the charge of feebleness, and disloyalty to principle. The faith in the final triumph of a good cause to the mass of Italians is an abstraction of which they only read and dream, which furnishes each year so many martyrs to Austrian and Neapolitan gibbets, in spite of a thousand failures, and in the teeth of the most terrible retribution, is a faith which does honor, not simply to Italy, but to human nature. Unofficered, unorganized, unarmed, if they cannot fight, they at least neither betray nor repent. If they have not as yet the foresight and skill which lead desperate enterprises to prosperous issues, they have at least the courage and endurance which alone render great enterprises possible. The blood of men so terribly in earnest is, we feel assured, the seed from which heroes spring.

But whatever indulgence one may feel for the noble madness in which they rush on their fate, it is hard to look with leniency upon the leaders of the movement, who plan in peace and security, in Paris or London, in spite of the lessons of experience, and in spite of long years of meditation upon the most awful problems which a nation's fortunes can raise, schemes which do not merit success and cannot hope for it, and which, so far from hastening the deliverance of Italy, sink her each year deeper in the slough of despond. Disunion is the thing which all Italians of all creeds and parties, from PETRARCH to AZEGLIO, have constantly deplored. The best Italians of all schools of politics ascribe to it, and to it only, their misfortunes and degradation. It was this that laid Italy prostrate at the feet of the foreigner, and it is it which keeps her under his heel. As long as the Federalists and Anti-Federalists, Monarchists and Republicans, Papists and Anti-Papists, are ready to cut one another's throats,—as long as every one of the petty States, from Naples to San Marino, conceives itself entitled to the chief place in all schemes of national organization, it is all very well to cry *Fuori i barbari!* but the barbarians may well crack their fingers in their faces. Independence without union has been proved by three centuries of bitter experience to be an idle dream, and the one who places any other political end in a position of greater importance than the union of all Italians for the one object on which all are agreed, is a traitor to the best interests of the country. MAZZINI has, for twenty years, with a perseverance, upon which, if it had not the merit of disinterestedness, we should fix the worst epithet we can command, sought to make the cause of democratic republicanism paramount to every other consideration. He has done what in him lay to render ever revolution abortive which did not declare at starting its adherence to his own theories of Government. He has endeavored to exact from a people, who have long lost the habit of self-government, a final decision, formed amidst the throes of a political convulsion, upon conflicting systems of political organization. He has presented to a nation, amongst whom even the traditions of democracy have been lost, and whose judgment has been paralyzed by ages of tyranny, an issue which history herself has not succeeded in solving.

Worse still, he seeks to decide this issue by partial risings of small parties in various parts of the Peninsula, in the presence of an enormous military force, with the certainty that they will prove failures. A man who undertakes to defeat an army of 300,000 men, on war footing, by setting conspirators to run through the streets with poniards in their hands, or carry little redoubts by *coups de main*, whose last political agent is "his friend Miss WHITE," and who, with the Kingdom of Piedmont and a brave army, with a flag, leaders and organization ready and eager to serve the cause he loves, refuses to have his countrymen avail themselves of the proferred aid, or adhere to any platform in which the visions of LOUIS BLANC, or the ravings of "Bernard Le Clubbiste," do not occupy a prominent place, is a man whom the people of this country may pity for his misfortunes, but cannot respect. What feelings should we now entertain towards a party which called on the soldiers of Bunker Hill to lay down their muskets until the plan of the future government of the country was determined upon, and refused to fight against tyranny till the nation had agreed upon a Constitution. So fancy WASHINGTON suspending hostilities in order to give political philosophers an opportunity of wrangling over rival systems of government, and refusing to molest BURGOYNE until the exact powers of future Presidents were defined, or the exact mode of Federal taxation had been fixed. MAZZINI has no doubt been brave and consistent, but bravery and consistency are qualities which may be attributed with equal justice to the obstinate fanatic, and the sagacious and upright statesman.

The Mormons and Surveyor Burr.

It will be seen that the Mormons of Salt Lake, having driven all the Federal officers out of Utah, are now engaged in attempts to excuse their conduct by bringing charges of crime against the objects of their persecution. This is an old trick, repeatedly played by the followers of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The object of their attack this time is Surveyor-General DAVID H. BURR, who reached Washington only a few weeks since, after fleeing from Utah to save his life. They charge him with making false reports to the Government, charging for services never performed, &c. Personally we are unacquainted with Mr. BURR. But we know that he is highly respected at Washington, where his family resides, and that he has the reputation of being an upright and honorable man. In view of these facts we cannot doubt that an investigation will prove the charges against him to be utterly without reasonable foundation. It will be remembered that Mr. BURR long since made himself obnoxious to the Mormons by his resolute efforts to resist their encroachments upon the timber lands of the United States. The Saints having taken complete possession of the timber without purchase, refusing to permit any body else to touch it, and even requiring the public Surveyors to pay for so much as they needed to use for stakes in making out their surveys. It was his letter to the Interior Department at Washington, upon this very subject, which was intercepted by the Mormons, who told him that such letters would never be permitted to leave the Territory, even if attempts *were* made to "smuggle them through in cracker sacks." Mr. BURR is also suspected of having, by his private letters from the Territory, contributed much to the stock of information in the Gentile world in relation to the horrible condition of affairs in Mormondom. It is important, therefore, to break the force of his statements, if possible, by blasting his private reputation; and hence, we suspect, are hatched these latter-day developments against a public officer ever heretofore above suspicion.

In response to all these peculiarly Mormon arguments in self vindication—these remarkable attempts of the Saints to relieve themselves by impugning the witnesses against them after they have taken the stand—good citizens will ask how it happens that the "virtuous" community of Salt Lake drives such men out from among them by Lynch Law instead of trying and punishing them for their alleged crimes. The great fact stands out that every Gentile Federal officer, who ever was in the Territory, has been driven out, and that the Territorial Courts presided over by Federal Judges have been broken up and suppressed. The testimony of people who are guilty of such conduct as this, needs endorsing ere it is permitted to destroy the good name of one who has endeavored to maintain the supremacy of law in the face of their rebellion.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAWS.—The authorities have no more difficult problem in city government to solve, than that offered by the laws in respect to Sunday. The immense influx of continental immigration has brought all the holiday ideas of the day which prevail in Germany and France, and not a few infidel notions, that together conflict with the home feelings about Sunday descended from Puritan ancestors. And encouraged by *Deutsche Gartens* and French pastimes, the b'hoys of the Metropolis flock to their engine houses and corner groggeries. If we interpret aright the course initiated by the authorities under the new Police regime, they are disposed rather to carefully and practically regulate the workings of the Sunday laws, than to provoke ill feeling by theoretical and oppressive measures. And if the liquor-dealers meet the authorities (as we are informed they are resolved to do) in the becoming spirit, Sunday will no longer be a day of rioting and disorder in the Metropolis.

The statutes are now very numerous respecting the remedies upon infractions of the Sunday laws, and the danger may be of confusion in the matter. The Police law provides a penalty of $50 for "publicly keeping" liquor, and the Excise law provides indictment for its sale on the Sabbath and election day. The ordinances of 1855 have enacted fine and imprisonment in aid of the statutes. And it may be well for offenders to know that even the civil penalties under the new "District Court Act," are aided by warrant of arrest in the first instance.

We have now had two Sundays of comparative obedience to the law, and the General of Police gives assurances that his exertions and those of his subordinates will not relax.

PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Our Washington correspondent informs us that dispatches, by the *Asia*, announce the expected reëstablishment of friendly relations between Spain and Mexico. If we are to believe the representations of the Spanish Government, a demonstration against Vera Cruz is withheld on account of the repeated efforts of Mexico to conciliate Spanish dignity and Spanish honor. Spain, of course, seeks to place herself in the light of a magnanimous foe, but the fact, nevertheless, is patent that at the present time she is wholly incapable of carrying on an expensive war, the consequences of which might be very disastrous to her reputation and her arms. We suppose that as soon as the news reaches the Peninsula of the trial and conviction of the murderers of SAN VINCENTE, peace between the belligerent powers will be formally declared. We have never anticipated any other issue.

A QUIET SUNDAY.—The City yesterday was perfectly quiet, and our stay-at-home citizens enjoyed the unusual luxury of a day of rest from all sorts of mobs and riotous gatherings. This is the more gratifying as there was one of the largest funeral processions during the day that has ever been seen in New-York, in which a very considerable number of the Police of the District took part. People living at a distance who have arrived at the hasty conclusion that the spirit of riot and disorder is always rife among us, will find that the few sporadic cases which were instigated, or at least encouraged, by the rebellion of Mayor WOOD against the law, were the exceptions to our ordinary condition and not the general rule. Although we have had an occasional mob, yet the facts prove that New-York, with its million of inhabitants, and its floating population of vagabonds from all parts of the earth, is actually less subject to mobs and popular excitements than any of the large towns of the Union.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Relations with New-Granada—Termination of the Spanish-Mexican Difficulties, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

The New-Granadian Minister, Gen. HERRAN, had a conference with Gen. CASS yesterday. His powers and instructions are ample.

The Bird Island Claim is to be pressed by this Government. X. Y. Z.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Mollified by the earnest and repeated efforts of Mexico to conciliate the offended honor and dignity of Spain, the Government of ISABELLA withholds the projected naval demonstration against Vera Cruz—a possible satisfactory adjustment of pending questions being for the moment reasonably perceptible, in the nature of the incomplete overtures already made to Spain by the Mexican Government.

The Transfer of the Carrying Trade to Great Britain—Encouragement of Ocean Steam Navigation by the Administration—Affairs in Kansas, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23, 1857.

It has been noticed by all, and has not escaped the attention of the present Administration, that our carrying trade and the conveyance of passengers are falling into the hands of Great Britain. Our goods are imported in foreign vessels to a great and increasing extent, and passengers, including immigrants, are brought in foreign vessels.

The substitution of screw steamers for sailing vessels by England, will tend to give her a monopoly of the carrying and passenger business. To compete with the three hundred steamers now building in Great Britain, to say nothing of those which she has now afloat, we have but very feeble means.

The very foundation of the mercantile steam marine of Great Britain was in the system of subsidizing steam vessels by the Government. That system was commenced here with considerable success, but it is well known that the late Pierce Administration set itself in opposition to it, and spared no pains to destroy it. The late Congress was subservient to the Administration in this respect, and not only refused to encourage any additional lines of steamers, but endeavored to paralyze and break up those which were in existence.

It has been seen, however, that, since the accession of the new Administration, a different spirit has prevailed, which, it is hoped, they will breathe into Congress. They have made some efforts to set sidewheels and screws and steam in motion already, and will follow up the policy, by recommending it to the care of Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN has emphatically and more than once observed that he will not suffer the ocean steam navigation interest of this country to be destroyed for the benefit of foreign nations. He will throw no impediments in the way of liberal subsidies for lines of steamers, whether to Europe or to ports in South America. He was long enough abroad to know that enterprise in this direction must be encouraged in this country, and that its future relative power and prosperity were intimately connected with it.

The Southern politicians have themselves been recently converted to the policy of encouraging Steam Navigation, and so visible and powerful has been the expansion of their principles on the subject, that an explosion is threatened if they cannot have a timely vent.

Gov. WISE, in his letter on this subject to certain European parties who had contemplated the establishment of a steam-line to Virginia, promised that the Government should give to the line a mail contract, and enforced the promise with the declaration that if Northern men opposed it the South would put an end to all appropriations for steam lines from Northern ports. When the Northern men shall oppose such a proposition it will be time enough for such a threat. The truth is that no opposition to the project would arise from any but Southern men. The South, too, could hardly go much further in resisting all measures for the promotion of steam navigation on the ocean than they have done in their votes in Congress. But whatever they may ask let no Representative of the North reject it.

Other efforts are making, however, in Southern ports towards the establishment of lines of American steamers which will require aid from Congress, in the form of mail contracts—as, for instance, the very important line between Savannah and Brazil, or Norfolk and Brazil.

The Postmaster-General is making arrangements for the conveyance of the mail between San Francisco and Puget's Sound in a line of steamers.

A mail contract by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will be given to the Le Sere Company as soon as the route shall be practicable. This will give employment to a number of steamers, as will be the case with the Nicaraguan line when that shall be restored. X. Y. Z.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The last dispatch from Governor WALKER, of Kansas, states that there was every prospect of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties. I think it fair to conclude that peace and quiet has at last been permanently established. The question is clearly settled that the Constitution will be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification. The ultra Pro-Slavery men were at first opposed to this, but at last have yielded in order to secure the Democratic ascendency in the organization of the new State. Long before Gov. WALKER reached Kansas, the Pro-Slavery men lost all hope of making it a Slave State, and Gov. WALKER felt it would have been folly to struggle against the prevailing sentiment. Indeed it is remarkable that in the debate on the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the leading Southern men then expressed the opinion that Slavery would never obtain a resting place there. It is clear that it never will, and never was intended to. The Badger Proviso itself prohibits it! The very measure, strange to say, advocated by Southern members. Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, and Mr. CUTTING, of New-York, alone opposed it, on the ground that it made negatory the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which is a fact. Were it not for the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, the Badger Proviso would have in effect kept it in force. The fact and truth is, then, that the great Nebraska-Kansas bill in attempting to repeal the Missouri Compromise, as being inconsistent with the "compromise measures" of 1850, actually legislated Kansas free! The best proof that Governor WALKER was perfectly correct in the course he has pursued, is that both of the ultra parties condemned him.

It is said Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, will be tendered the mission to France, if he cannot be prevailed on to accept of the Russian mission.

Change of circumstances in European affairs renders it almost certain that there will be no war between Spain and Mexico, and we may look for a successful intermediation by France and England, per next steamer.

It is not improbable that our troops for Utah may have a brush, after they pass Fort Laramie, with the Chi-ens, a tribe living on the north and south forks of Platte River. It was a party of this tribe who killed Mr. BABBITT, the late Secretary of State to Utah some months ago, the Indians leaving the money on the body. UNO.

The Minnesota Constitutional Convention.

ST. PAUL, (via Chicago,) Saturday, July 25.

The double-headed Constitutional Convention is still in session. The Republicans are in Convention in the hall of the Capitol, with A. D. BALCOMBE, President; and the Democrats in the Council Chamber, with H. H. SIBLEY, President. The Republicans number 59, all of whom have presented their credentials, which have been accepted and a number rejected. The Democrats, to-day, considered the several [illegible] and [illegible].

The credentials of the members of the Democratic Convention have not as yet been reported upon, and no permanent organization has been effected.

The Republican Convention has permanently organized and appointed Standing Committees, also a Committee to prepare a preamble and bill of rights to be submitted.

The Democrats, previous to this, held a caucus, advising with Hon. H. M. RICE and Governor MEDARY. Yesterday afternoon the course resolved upon was not apparent.

It seems probable that both bodies will continue to insist that it is the Constitutional Convention; and that both will form a Constitution to be submitted to the people.

Great Storm and Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 25.

A little before noon one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder and lightning storms ever experienced here visited us. State-street and all the parallel streets leading to the river, were flooded. State-street looked like the rapids of Niagara. The torrent tore up paving stones, and carried away boxes and barrels, whirling them towards the Hudson like so many straws. The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour, entirely suspending business and travel. The stores and cellars on Beaver and State streets, Maiden lane, Broadway, &c., are flooded, and an immense amount of damage has been done. TOWNSEND's Iron Foundry, on Beaver street, suffered considerably.

The damage in the city by the storm reaches several thousand dollars. While it was prevailing a house on Hawk-street was struck by lightning, and one man knocked down and severely burned, but it is expected that he will recover.

The storm has occasioned no interruption to the travel over the Central Railroad; all their trains are running on time as usual.

There has been a great flood in the neighborhood of Cuba. There are two bad breaks on the Genesee Valley Canal.

Rain-storm in Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, Sunday, July 26.

The most powerful rain-storm ever witnessed here occurred between 1½ and 2 o'clock this afternoon. The lightning struck in several places. The streets were flooded, and in the lower part of the city much damage was done by the inundation of cellars and basements.

Tornado in Middlesex County, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 26.

A tornado passed through [illegible] and other towns in Middlesex County, on Friday, demolishing everything in its range, including extensive corn fields, two barns, and other property. Large trees were uprooted, and in some instances carried a distance of eighty feet. Its path was from ten to twenty feet wide.

From Boston.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES—THE DISTILLERY EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 25.

Late New-Brunswick papers report a large catch of codfish at the Banks this season.

The Joint Fishery Commission, under the Reciprocity Treaty, had met at Eastport, and made the choice of Hon. JOHN H. GRAY, of St. John, as umpire to settle certain differences about rivers in New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

ANNA BARKINS, the little girl who was burnt at the distillery explosion yesterday, died to-day.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25.

The Savannah *Republican* learns that rain had fallen lately in nearly every part of Georgia, and that the hopes of the planters had greatly revived. Grain certainly was very abundant, but the cotton this year will fall short of the average crop.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress.

At Charleston there were slight hopes of saving the ship *Medora*, and part of her cargo of iron had been thrown overboard.

Excitement against the Rock Island Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 25.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rock Island, yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning the Rock Island Railroad Company for neglecting to erect granaries, freight houses and a brick passenger dépôt on the grounds granted by the city four years ago for that purpose. Considerable excitement prevails, and the railroad company, fearing their present wooden building would be destroyed, armed the guard in attendance.

Melancholy Casualty.

ATLANTIC CITY, Saturday, July 25.

CHARLES S. DYER, formerly of Boston, was drowned here at noon to-day. He had ventured too far out in the water, and the surf being very high, he was washed away. He was a salesman in Philadelphia, and was thirty years of age.

Sentence of the McKeesport Murderers.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Saturday, July 25.

CHARLOTTE JONES, HENRY FIFE and MONROE STEWART, recently convicted of murder at McKeesport, were, to-day, sentenced to be hung.

Non-arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Sunday, July 26—5 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *North American*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, with four days' later news from Europe.

PROSPECTS IN THE POLICE BOARD.—On Saturday afternoon a list of all the new appointments made by the Board thus far, was furnished by Superintendent TALLMADGE to the Mayor upon his requisition. The Mayor and his assistants propose to review the list, and [illegible] the [illegible] proposal of some dismissals. As it must be a special object with the Mayor to obtain the reinstatement of a number of the old police force under the new system, he will doubtless make the victims as many as possible.

His Honor is on the right track—though he must remember how persistently he has refused to let the world or its representatives, the press, have any record of the names of his appointees during the past six months upon the old force.

Mayor WOOD sent up, one day last week, for the minutes of the Board, thinking possibly that they would furnish instructive reading for the dog-days. General NYE sent him back word that the records were at his service in the Commissioners' office, but that it would hardly be safe to intrust them to messengers in the street.

A little row is brewing between Superintendent TALLMADGE and his deputy, CARPENTER—not a personal, but a sort of technical row. The Superintendent has a doubt whether the great number of old policemen dismissed during his absence in the West were legally dismissed, since their notices of trial in many instances never reached their points of destination. In view of this doubt the Superintendent smiles upon that squadron of old policemen who call daily at the office and report its members ready for duty.

Deputy CARPENTER thinks their presence a bore and a reflection upon the Board. Mayor WOOD would like to see Captain LEONARD, of the Second Ward, in the Deputy's shoes, and so it is quite probable that any little difficulty between the Superintendent and his Deputy will be most carefully nursed. The very first time that his Honor finds circumstances and Mr. CHOLWELL jointly favoring at a full meeting of the Board, he will call up from under the table charges long ago drawn against the Deputy, and give them the benefit of an official airing.

EDWARD WILLOUGHBY.—A correspondent, THOMAS CRAWLEY, of No. 105 William-street, proposes to be one of any number of citizens—admirers of young WILLOUGHBY, who pursued and assisted in capturing CANCEMI, the murderer of ANDERSON—to get up a suitable testimonial to him for his courageous and meritorious conduct.

Seamen are plentier, and the competition for employment acts depressively on wages. The prevailing currency, according to the *Shipping List*, is:

	Wages.	Advance.
To Liverpool, per month	$17	$17
To London	15	17
To Havre	16	16
To North of Europe	15	15
To Mediterranean and S. America	15	15
To West Indies	16	16
To East Indies and California	13	30
Coasting	12	0

THE WEBSTER GRANT.

Grand Financial Operations in Costa Rica and New-York.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 25, 1857.

Through the favor of a friend I have been so fortunate as to obtain a copy of the famous Webster grant, which hangs a tale of management, fraud and financiering rich enough to deserve a place in the chronicles of Wall-street, and history of eminent [illegible] in the Nineteenth Century. The attention which has been given to Central American affairs of late, in connection with various Transit projects and speculations, has gradually brought to light a variety of curious particulars; showing by what means and [illegible] the grant was obtained, and the fate which now awaits it in Costa Rica. It is certain that [illegible], Señor Molina and other distinguished gentlemen, were induced to hold correspondence with Webster. His lordship's letter was exhibited in a drinking-shop in Centre-street, in your city, and is said to have made a highly favorable impression upon the ladies of the establishment. This is not the first time, however, that great diplomatists have been "taken in and done for" by skillful adventurers. I am collecting all the facts, and will forward them by next mail. Meanwhile here follows the famous charter, which will be read with interest by the friends of Mr. Simeon Draper. It is a valuable grant, and had not the mode of obtaining it been open to moral and legal objections might, possibly, with modifications have been worth buying for a reasonable sum. As nearly as I can come to the facts Webster stipulated with Draper for $700,000 in stock of the company; was to receive also $100,000 cash, as a discount on the Costa Rican loan; had beside, his own $165,000 from Costa Rica, and affirms, besides, that he was promised a directorship in the Company. Mr. Draper expected to make about $80,000 by managing the affair, as agent for Webster, and his "friends," whoever they may have been, some $[illegible] among them. The capital stock of the Company, $[illegible], would not have been very valuable after all these little perquisites were taken out of its assets; but "such is life" in Wall-street.

Advices by the last mail from Costa Rica, inform us that the Government of that State, having good reason to doubt the representations of Webster, in regard to his connection with Mr. Vanderbilt, on whom, it is said, he showed letters of credit to the amount of $100,000, and with the banking-house of [illegible] & Co., of London, have by this time canceled the grant. Whether Mr. Harris, the brother-in-law of Charles Morgan, will succeed in saving anything out of the wreck of their Central American business, through the instrumentality of Webster, with whom he went to Costa Rica so long since, is problematical to say the least.

THE WEBSTER GRANT.

(Translated from the original Spanish.)

PREAMBLE.

William Robert Clifford Webster, British subject, being properly introduced to his Excellency, the President of Costa Rica, and his Excellency having [illegible] of Costa Rica—a decree made on the 18th day of the month of October, 1856,—and the said Webster wishing to make a contract for himself, associates and partners from whom he has received authority for the purpose, with the Government of Costa Rica, [illegible]; therefore, his Excellency, the President, has empowered Don Lorenzo Montafar, Secretary of State, to complete such contract. Therefore, the said Lorenzo Montafar and Webster having verified each the authority of the other by exchange of papers, have agreed, after investigation, on a pact or contract which includes what follows:

ARTICLE I.

[illegible] TO WEBSTER FOR HELPING [illegible]—A BIG HAUL.

Should the Costa Rican troops under the command of [illegible] take possession of the [illegible], and of the boats or other property of the pretended Transit Company, or any part of the same, the Government of Costa Rica, on the successful [illegible] of said undertaking, agrees to pay, and will pay, to said Webster, his heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling (£25,000).

ARTICLE II.

[illegible]

The same shall bear interest, seven per cent. per annum, payable every six months, in current and legal coin, in New-York or London, to the order of said Webster, &c.

ARTICLE III.

A [illegible] TO THE SAVING COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica will extinguish the aforesaid debt by a sinking fund of two per cent. annually, in addition to the interest.

ARTICLE IV.

COSTA RICA HOLDS ON TO THE BOATS TILL SHE [illegible] A MILLION LOAN.

The said Government will hold the property of the pretended Transit Company, which it has seized, till the war against the *filibusters* is happily concluded. When the said Webster shall require said boats and property delivered to him,—he, on his part, having performed his part of the contract,—the boats, &c., will be given up to him in the state they may happen *to be in at the time of delivery.*

ARTICLE V.

WEBSTER AND CO. UNDERTAKE TO EFFECT A LOAN OF ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS—TWENTY PER CENT. ON A MILLION TO WEBSTER AND CO.

Said Webster, his heirs, assigns, partners and associates are bound to lend, and the Government of Costa Rica must receive from them *two hundred thousand pounds sterling, (£200,000,)* as follows: The Government of Costa Rica shall accept eight hundred pounds sterling for one thousand; and shall acknowledge an interest of seven per cent. on the entire loan, payable half yearly, &c., &c.

ARTICLE VI.

ONE HALF THE LOAN PAYABLE ON THE FIFTH OF THIS MONTH (JULY.)

The said Webster, his associates, &c., are bound to pay over one-half of the entire loan to the Government of Costa Rica, at San José, in English or American gold coin, in six months from the day when the Government of Costa Rica shall have informed said Webster in writing that they have taken the whole or a part of the boats and other property of the pretended Transit Company, from Punta de Castilla to the Bay of Salinas [illegible].

ARTICLE VII.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the loan to cover risks and expenses of [illegible].

ARTICLE VIII.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Government of Costa Rica will extinguish the loan by an annual payment of two per cent., semi-annually, *together with the interest, &c., &c.*

ARTICLE IX.

THE TRANSIT DUES PLEDGED FOR THE INTEREST.

The Government of C. R. can draw against said Webster, his associates, &c., to the amount of $[illegible], which are guaranteed to it by the twelfth article of the contract; with a view to extinguish the interest of the loan.

ARTICLE X.

THE MORTGAGE OF THE TRANSIT DUES.

The said Government will give a mortgage on the income which shall accrue to itself from the Transit Line, to secure the payment of the interest on the loan and the interest on the £[illegible] payable to said Webster.

ARTICLE XI.

THE GRANT OF THE RIGHT OF WAY FOR SEVENTY FIVE YEARS.

The Government of Costa Rica, concedes and grants to the said Webster, his heirs, assigns, associates and partners, for the term of seventy-five years, all the rights, privileges and properties requisite for the steam navigation of the San Juan River, and the Lake of Nicaragua, so far as the [illegible] of the river Sapoa, and also the navigation of the said river and transit by land to Salinas Bay (on the Pacific) and across said Bay to the Pacific Ocean.

ARTICLE XII.

THE TRANSIT DUES PROVIDED FOR.

The Government of Costa Rica, in consequence of the above grant or concession, shall receive 12 per cent. of the net proceeds of the Transit; and said Webster and associates shall make secure to Costa Rica the sum of £15,000 annually; but the Transit dues shall not exceed 12 per cent. of the net proceeds in any event, but shall not exceed the aforesaid £15,000.

ARTICLE XIII.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The grantees agree to furnish semi-annual accurate copies of the books of the Company, so far as they relate to transit dues and proceeds of business, to the Government of Costa Rica; said Government holding the right to appoint an Auditor to inspect such accounts, who shall be authorized to call for all necessary documents.

ARTICLE XIV.

COSTA RICA AGREES TO GO A-BEGGING FOR THE GRANTEES.

The Government of Costa Rica promises on its word of honor, "por honor," *(palabra de honor,)* to ask and obtain from the Government of Nicaragua to concede the right of way between San Juan del Sur on the Pacific and Virgin Bay, on Lake Nicaragua, (old route,) to be used by the grantees without tax or [illegible] for the term of six or eight months, while the land route through Costa Rica is being completed; and also to persuade the Government of Nicaragua, if possible, by a contract, agreeing to give no other parties but the grantees the right of transit through Nicaragua, without the consent of Costa Rica.

ARTICLE XVII.

SALINAS BAY TO BE MADE A FREE PORT.

The port of Salinas Bay shall have all the rights and privileges of a free port, without tax, impost, tariff or imposition, on any of the goods or passengers of the Company, going across by the Transit.

ARTICLE XVIII.

THE WEBSTER CONCERN TO PAY AN ANTI-FILLIBUSTER POLICE GUARD.

The said Webster, &c., agree to pay the salaries of officers of Costa Rican Government, to the amount of $1,200 a year, the duty of such officers to prevent munitions of war from passing by the Transit; (unless the Government of Costa Rica shall see fit to import such arms and munitions of war;) and the said Government positively forbids the carrying of powder, arms, &c., by the Transit.

ARTICLE XIX.

SOMEBODY ANXIETY ABOUT "RIVOLVERS."

Passengers who carry with them revolvers ("rivolvers") or rifles shall give them up to the agent at either terminus of the road when they may arrive; they, the "rivolvers," &c., will then be placed in sealed boxes, and shall be redelivered by the agent on the other side.

ARTICLE XX.

COSTA RICA AGREES NOT TO MEDDLE WITH THE LINE.

The Government of Costa Rica binds itself to protect the entire line of transit, and not to molest or interfere with it, and binds its subjects to the same non-interference.

ARTICLE XXI.

THE GRANT TO BE A MONOPOLY.

The Government of Costa Rica binds itself not to allow any other parties the privileges and rights granted to said Webster, &c., nor will it permit any other interoceanic transit to be established through its Territory during the existence of this contract; reserving, however, the right of making such rules for import and export of native goods and products by the rivers Serapaqui and San Carlos (branches of the San Juan in Costa Rica) as may be necessary, giving the preference to said Webster, &c., in making contracts for the navigation of those rivers by steam.

ARTICLE XXII.

HOW WE ARE TO AVOID LAWSUITS.

The parties to this contract agree that all disputes and differences shall be settled by arbitrators, one appointed by each party, and a third, if required, by the two already chosen. They shall be men of property and respectable. Their decisions shall be final and binding.

ARTICLE XXIII.

A BAD FIX FOR WEBSTER & CO.

If any stipulation or agreement of this contract is violated by either the Government of Costa Rica, or by W. R. C. Webster, his associates, assigns, &c., the same shall be bound in the penalty of £100,000, to be paid in satisfaction and forfeiture.

ARTICLE XXIV.

GOVERNMENT OF COSTA RICA TO HOLD THE FORTS.

The Government of Costa Rica has the privilege of retaining possession of the fort of San Carlos, (entrance of the River San Juan, on Lake Nicaragua,) and will fortify such points on the River San Juan as may be thought necessary to enforce and guarantee the fulfillment of this contract, and to give security to the transit.

ARTICLE XXV.

COSTA RICA TO HAVE THE PRIVILEGE OF [illegible] AT THE AGENTS AND GETTING THEM OUSTED.

Such agents as the Company shall appoint for the *Transit shall be removed when the Government of* Costa Rica shows just cause of complaint against them.

In testimony whereof, the persons, parties to this contract, and authorized to make the same, do sign duplicates of this document, sealing it with their own seals in San José, on the 4th of December, 1856.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERT CLIFFORD WEBSTER,
LORENZO MONTAFAR.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSE, Dec. 4, 1856.

The contract which precedes is approved in all its parts. JUAN R. MORA.

The Minister of State in the office of Foreign Relations, L. MONTAFAR.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOWERS AND REAPERS

The Last Days—Tests with the Dynamometer—Doubts of its Accuracy—Is it Always Reliable—Trial of the Reapers—A Sweepstake between McCormick and Wood's Manny—Impracticability of such Exhibitions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SYRACUSE, Monday, July 20, 1857.

The exhibition has closed, after a five days trial of Mowers and Reapers, much more satisfactorily than it opened.

On Friday morning, the last test of the Dynamometer was applied to the Mowers. They all went through without breaking the instrument, so that the Committee of Judges were able to make complete notes of the motive power which each machine *requires to work it. They kept a close watch, so that* the outsiders might not obtain any knowledge of the *results, and intend themselves to keep their own* secrets until September next, when they will be declared, *together with the awards, at the Fair,* to be at Lexington, Ky.

Scientific gentlemen present place much reliance upon the ability of the dynamometer to make accurate measurement of the power exhausted in moving these machines. And I have no doubt of the correctness of the theory upon which they are constructed. But practical men will not be long in discovering objections which justify them in doubting the accuracy of their measurement—especially when applied to any machinery propelled by horses—while the drivers of which are seated on the machine. Some horses pull much harder on the bit than others. It is no uncommon thing on your avenues to see fast horses taking the bit in the mouth and moving a light wagon with two persons, inside of four minutes, without any strain upon the traces. How easy it would be, then, for a good driver, with a team working well up to the bit, to relieve the drag upon the traces to which the dynamometer is attached, of from 50 to 100 pounds. As near as I could ascertain, the general average of the machines, [illegible], required a power equal to 400 pounds—the range being from [illegible] to [illegible] and 500. Supposing a driver to take from the traces a draught of only 50 pounds, on a machine that required but [illegible] pounds to move it, and the deception amounts to fifteen per cent. The angle of elevation of the pole would also make a material difference, as the friction of the whippletree would in a great many cases be of itself sufficient to diminish the strain upon the dynamometer five or ten per cent. That some great errors do occur, we have abundant proofs, and one of recent occurrence, is very marked. I think it was at a late trial of mowers in Ohio, the dynamometer showed that Allen's machine only required a power of 275 pounds. Now, though Allen's machine is not by many pounds the heaviest of those in the field, yet any man can see that it cannot be moved through any grass by any such power; and I should feel perfectly safe in saying that a weight of 275 pounds would not move it on smooth ground with the knives at rest.

Many of the liabilities to error, to which the dynamometer is liable, might have been obviated, had the judges used the same team and driver to all. By so doing they might at least have obtained a fair comparative exhibit of the resistance of each machine. By their method they do not secure even that.

The machines were not at this time required to cut any more grass than was necessary to give the judges an opportunity of taking the results of the dynamometer.

To me, and I think to the greatest number, the entire exhibition, with the exception of that of Thursday afternoon, has been entirely unsatisfactory. The greatest trial to which the machines were subjected, was to cut one and one-quarter acres of grass. The machines brought on the ground, it is fair to presume, if they were not extra finished, were at least as perfect as any turned out of their respective manufactories. It was entirely insufficient to test them only to the extent of less than an hour's work. It would be a poor machine, indeed, that could not successfully accomplish such a task. *A field of five acres* allotted to each would have made the trial far more satisfactory, as it would have been something nearer the real work to which they must eventually be subjected. I think there were a half dozen machines that went through their cuts creditably that could not have immediately repeated the dose, without becoming clogged, and in need of more care and tinkering than some of the other machines would have required in cutting ten acres.

THE REAPERS.

The trial of the reapers was a most beautiful display. It was the great feature of the exhibition. All the reapers cut well; in that particular there was little to choose between them. But in delivering the grain, the work was less satisfactory. The most of them scattered and dragged it too much. In very ripe grain, this would prove a fatal objection to most of them. Decidedly the best were McCormick's, Wood's Manny and Seymour and Morgan's Self Raker. They not only cut the grain well, but delivered their bundles uniformly and without much thrashing. The contest was evidently between these three—and apparently the exhibitors of each seemed rather to invite than to avoid a direct comparison of their peculiarities and capacity.

Adjoining the field selected by the judges for their test was a piece of grain, which it was proposed to have cut by the machines, so as to increase the amount of work which each should be required to do. But the judges, after examination, declared the ground to be too uneven and hilly. In fact, it was said that no reaper could go over it in safety.

After the official trials were over and the machines dismissed from the observation and requirements of the Society, Gen. Webb, on behalf of the McCormick Reaper, challenged the field to test their metal on the ground which had been condemned by the Judges. He wanted "a test as was a test," a reaping sweepstakes like the afternoon mowing on Thursday. This challenge was accepted only by Wood's Manny. The two machines entered the field and went to work, soon showing that they, at least, could go wherever a team could travel—and not only go, but do good work as they went. So regularly was the working of these two machines that it was difficult to tell the bundles of one from those of the other—Gen. Webb, at whose instigation the test had been made, being himself at a loss to determine to which he should give the preference.

Such is a true and legitimate test. It was no sunshade parade, but the rough reality. A machine that could encounter such a contest and come out successful may be relied upon at all times and in all emergencies. After to day's experience of their capacity and power it would be safe, with either Wood's Manny, or McCormick's Reapers, to challenge the world for "a real up-hill and down-dale contest."

On Saturday there was a grand review of all the machines—one reaper following the other, in a kind of triumphal procession, through a field of thirty acres. It was a novel and attractive exhibition, quite satisfactory to the crowd, and a fitting finale of a week's parade. I wish that there could have been more to praise and less to find fault with in that week. I suppose the errors have been the necessary consequences of the attempt of an imbecile Society to do too much; but yet they are none the less to be regretted and condemned. The fact is, nothing like a National exhibition ever can be satisfactory, either to the public or the inventors. It subjects the last to unnecessary and unnatural competition, and results in loss and dissatisfaction to the other. The machinery is never submitted to practical tests, and, in nine cases out of ten, is tried in localities to which it is totally unfitted. When the premiums are awarded, they necessarily lead the public to give preference to the successful, without any knowledge of its peculiarities, and without any information which can qualify them to judge of its fitness for the work they desire it to perform.

I hope that this is to be the last exhibition of a National character that will ever call upon inventors to compete for premiums for superiority in such a class of agricultural implements, and that hereafter all such exhibitions will be confined to county societies. Frequently within their limits there are varieties of surface and product which make it difficult to confine use to one single implement, and certainly there is no one State that possesses the same general characteristics. How ridiculous it is, then, to make even an attempt to decide what is the best for the entire Union, upon a test made in one or two or three fields in a single town. LEO.

Discharge from the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum on a Habeas Corpus.

There was a good deal of excitement about the *office of the Recorder on Friday, it being understood* that an appointment had been made to hear the *argument in relation to the discharge of a lady* inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, who had, it was said, been unjustly confined there at the instance of her only natural protector—her husband.

Soon after the hour that had been named, a carriage drove up to the corner of Centre and Chambers streets containing the lady in question, in the charge of one *of the officers of the institution. Before it could reach* the Recorder's office it was met by the husband and brothers, when immediately an altercation sprung up between them, the former asserting loudly that he was her husband, and would therefore take her in *charge. A crowd gathered, and it was said that blows* passed between the parties. The driver of the carriage urged his horses through the constantly increasing crowd, but again drew up close to the sidewalk in Centre-street, just below Chambers. The husband *and brothers, followed by the crowd, here gathered* closely around the carriage; but two officers arriving on the spot at that moment, forced their way through to the door of the carriage, and, learning the state of affairs opened a passage for the lady, and guarded her *to the private office of the Recorder.*

Here De Witt Clinton Berrien—one of her three brothers—made an affidavit, upon which the Recorder issued a warrant for the arrest of S. J. Hopkins, the lady's husband, upon a charge of assault and battery. The warrant was immediately served by Officer Lowery, and the defendant gave bail in the sum of $500.

The Recorder then entered into the consideration of the question of the *habeas corpus* which had been granted upon the petition of the brothers of the lady. This document urges the illegality of the detention, *for the following reasons:*

1. That the two physicians pretending to speak as to the insanity of the said Maria, then knew nothing about the condition of her mind at that time, or for two months before, as your petitioner has been *informed and believes.*

2. That the said physicians were not examined by *the acting justices, nor was any attempt made to find* out what they knew.

3. That so far as your petitioner can ascertain, or is informed and believes, the said physicians at different times, submitted and swore to general affidavits as to the alleged insanity of the said Maria; both the said justices not being present at the time, either of them did so, and neither of the said physicians understanding the necessity of swearing, nor intending to swear to the then insanity of the said Maria.

4. That the said justices ordered or approved of the confinement of the said Maria, without having the evidence of her physicians under oath, as required by the statute, as to the alleged fact of insanity.

5. That the testimony of the said physicians was not reduced to writing, nor filed with a brief report of all the other proofs, facts and proceedings in the case, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

6. That the said justices were not satisfied, upon examination, that it would be dangerous to permit the said Maria (the pretended lunatic) to go at large.

That your petitioner has inquired at the Police office to which the said justices were at the time aforesaid and are now assigned, for an inspection of the papers and proceedings leading to the commitment of the said Maria as a lunatic, and, among others, of one of the clerks of Police attached to the said office, (the Second District Police Office or Court, in the City of New-York,) and finds he can gain no information of the said papers and proceedings, or if any entry thereof to be found in the book kept by the said justices as a record of their official acts, and that the various charges herein made as to the irregularities of the commitment of the said Maria are based upon the inquiries so made by your petitioner as last aforesaid.

The commitment is addressed to the Governors of the Almshouse, committing Maria E. B. Hopkins to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum upon the oaths of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, and Benjamin Ogden, of No. 340 Hester-street. The commitment is dated on the 6th of July last, and is signed by James M. Flandreau and Wm. Davison, Police Justices.

The return to the *habeas corpus* is as follows:

D. Tilden Brown, M. D., physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, in the City of New-York, in obedience to the within writ of *habeas corpus*, makes return that Maria E. B. Hopkins, within named, was placed in his care on the 7th day of July inst., by virtue of a committment of insanity, signed by James Flandreau and William S. Davison, Police Justices, a committment is hereunto annexed; that Maria E. B. Hopkins was removed from the Bloomingdale Asylum, by her husband, on the 20th day of July inst., and was returned to said asylum on the following day upon a new commitment of insanity, signed by James M. Flandreau and William B. Meech, Police Justices, and that said Maria E. B. Hopkins is still in his care as an insane person, by reason of said commitment.

D. T. BROWN, M. D.

After the above return had been read the counsel of Mrs. Hopkins drew up a traverse in answer, which was read to the Court.

The Counsel for Mrs. Hopkins then went on to state circumstances connected with the case, saying that after the physicians had been notified of this *habeas corpus* the husband was allowed to take her from the asylum and return her there the next day upon another commitment, after endeavoring in the meantime to place her in such a state as would authorize two physicians to swear to her insanity.

The opposite counsel asked if these remarks would be allowed; to which the Recorder replied that he should pass upon only one single issue, and that was respecting the legality of the previous proceedings.

Mrs. Hopkins appeared very calm; remarkably so, considering the excitement of the occasion. She seemed desirous of having her relatives around her. Her brother standing near, she appeared to ask him some question, to which he shook his head, when the husband's counsel objected to any intercourse with her on their part.

The Recorder suggested that nothing be said by them to her, in which recommendation they readily acquiesced.

Mrs. Hopkins' counsel went on to state that Justice Flandreau had within a year signed three commitments against this lady, without proper authority, and intimated very plainly that an endeavor would be made to have him indicted for a misdemeanor.

Opposing counsel remarked that he appeared for the husband, and he had reason for her being continued in confinement, which in proper time would be presented; but there was a legal question which he would desire should be settled in the outset. On the part of the husband there would be no shrinking from investigation. The legal point raised—

Counsel for Mrs. H.—There is no legal point as yet raised by me.

Recorder—There is no question before me except simply to put me in possession of the facts in the case, and the [illegible] of such testimony as may be proper.

Counsel for Mr. H.—If the matter is to be gone into upon the merits, I have a motion to make, that the hearing be postponed.

Counsel for Mrs. H.—I, of course, object. Notification has been given by law. According to the Revised Statutes, the District Attorney only has charge of the opposite side, and the husband should not be allowed to throw into the case private counsel. He had got rid of her, and the only person or persons now in danger of being harmed by her was the public, and their interests and welfare were to be cared for, not by private counsel, but by the District Attorney, who had been regularly notified to attend, and if he had desired to interfere in the matter, he would have been present.

Recorder—Is the husband not bound to contribute to her support in the institution?

Counsel for Mrs. H.—No, Sir. By statute she is to be supported by her mother. The marital right of the husband is gone the very moment she becomes insane. We find in the Revised Statutes the following:—

"When any person, by lunacy or otherwise, becomes furiously mad, or so far disordered in his senses as to endanger his own person, or the person or property of others, if permitted to go at large, who is possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, it shall be the duty of the committee of his person and estate to provide a suitable place for the confinement of such person, and to confine and maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the overseers of the poor of the city or town.

If such a person is not possessed of sufficient property to maintain himself, it shall be the duty of the father and mother and the children of such person, being of sufficient ability, to provide a suitable place for his confinement, and to confine and maintain him in such manner as shall be approved by the overseers of the poor of the city or town.

The husband, therefore, is not responsible for her support. The question now is whether any other person but the public have a right to appear in this matter. I am willing the husband should appear by counsel as a matter of courtesy, if he is desirous of making statements to divert public odium from him, but he can have no right to an absolute *status* in Court.

Recorder—I think he has a pecuniary interest in this case, for the common law makes him responsible for her support, and this provision of the statute does not conflict with that requirement, but is only intended as being additional.

After lengthy argument between Counsel the Recorder observed: The motion for the postponement is denied, as, if those two facts which I have mentioned are conceded or proved, my mind will be made up and the matter will be ended.

Counsel for Mrs. H.—I am ready to prove them by the lady's brothers, and I want a lesson to be given to the justices, that when they are required by law to do a thing it will not answer for one to be picked up on a corner and the other in a bar-room, but they must meet together and hold a court decently and in proper order, and not enter into a case while wiping off the stain of the last glass from their lips.

Counsel for Mr. H.—The best way is to make an example of one.

Counsel for Mrs. H.—It may be that we may make an example of two of them.

In order to prove these points *Mr. Daniel Berrien*, residing at No. 109 East Broadway, a brother of Mrs. Hopkins, was called and sworn—He testified to the offer of $20 per week for her support, and stated that he had $7,800 of her money, upon which he paid her interest, and that her interest in her father's estate, upon which she now received the interest quarterly, was $6,000.

After this testimony had been taken, the Recorder remarked that he was frequently compelled to discharge parties from the Penitentiary, brought upon a *habeas corpus*, after being committed before a Justice, and he doubted whether there would be one out of a dozen commitments but that he would be compelled to discharge it brought before him on a *habeas*. If he was the keeper of the Penitentiary he would refuse to *receive those thus sent there. The blanks are often* not filled up properly, besides many other irregularities. The warrant of commitment in this case is defective, and then there is, moreover, proof of the ability and willingness of the relatives of this lady to take charge of her, and it would therefore be impossible to legally lock her up.

Counsel for Mr. H.—You discharge her, then, from the Asylum.

Recorder—She is free to go where she pleases.

As the lady and her brothers were about to retire from the room, the husband made an effort apparently to reach her side or vicinity. An appeal was immediately made to the Recorder to prevent collision or trouble between the parties.

Counsel for Mr. H.—Your Honor has not, if I understand rightly, given her into the custody of her brothers?

Recorder—Certainly not; she is free to follow her own inclinations and desires, but her husband has no right lay his hands upon her.

Her husband then making another effort to approach her, one of her brothers turned to the Recorder, asking if he would protect her with his officers in going whither she pleased. On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he asked her, "Maria, where do you wish to go?" "With you," was the quick reply, which was followed by a spontaneous burst of applause from the spectators, and especially from the ladies who had been summoned as witnesses, but whose testimony had not been required. She then left the room in company with her brothers, unmolested by any one.

The husband, after their departure, expressed his determination to his friends to assert and obtain the right to the control of his wife.

The Observance of Sunday by the Liquor Sellers.

Last Monday morning, about one hundred violations of the Sunday Liquor Law being reported by the General of Police to the District-Attorney, the latter functionary immediately addressed to each delinquent a printed notice that unless by Saturday morning, either the different Inspectors of Police or himself were furnished with assurances of perfect compliance with the law, for the future, suits for the violations would be commenced. The first one to wait on the District-Attorney was Hon. B. B. Taylor, Counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, who, whilst throwing down the glove on the subject of the every-day excise law, expressed himself as authorized by the Association to say, that the law as respects the Christian Sabbath would be observed by the members, in a matter of duty, as good citizens. A large number of individuals, not belonging to the Association, also called with similar assurances upon the various Inspectors or upon the District-Attorney. They were informed that the "closing movement" was not a matter of "Wood-bunkum," but was to be persevered in. That the *suaviter in modo* was to be first tried and then the *fortiter in re*. Some scores of independent gentlemen, however, were reported by Inspectors as decidedly recusant and upon them the law will be tried. The following is a sample of some of the returns from the Inspectors:

NINTH PRECINCT, Saturday, July 25.

A. GAKEY HALL—*Sir:* The following named persons, who have been reported by the officers of this Precinct for selling liquor on Sunday, 19th inst., have been served with the late notices issued by you, and refused to comply with the same:

Robert Little, No. [illegible] West-street.
David Morgan, No. 387 West-street.
Patrick Bird, No. [illegible] West-street.
William Butler, No. [illegible] West-street.
William [illegible], No. [illegible] Christopher-street.
Joseph Wills, No. 173 Christopher-street.
Christ. Weyman, No. 150 Greenwich-street.
Thomas Russell, No. 65 Eighth-avenue.
Berney Loughrey, No. 7 Ninth-avenue.
Michael May, No. 17 Hammersley-street.
D. Onderdonk, No. 407 West-street; William Ackerman, No. 228 Bleecker-street, and Broom & Brewer, No. 670 Greenwich-street, have promised to obey the law.
JACOB L. SEBRING, Sergeant.

The General of Police on Saturday evening issued renewed orders to the various precincts respecting the Sunday ordinances, and yesterday there was a marked improvement in paying respect to the law. The newspaper shops, the ice-cream saloons, the cigar stores, the milk depots and markets receive a liberal interpretation from the Authorities, inasmuch as they can in no way contribute to disturbance and breaches of the peace; and these were generally open. In the First, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, where there are an immense number of low groggeries, the police patrol is not yet full enough to thoroughly enforce the law, and in these there were many in full blast. But in the other Wards there were comparatively few liquor shops engaged in the traffic, and these in the slyest manner possible with the side-door arrangement.

Our reporter encountered the District-Attorney, who had been all day perambulating the City in person to observe how the remedy was to be better applied to the mischief. He was informed by that gentleman that at Jefferson Market, the Twentieth Ward Station-house, at the Tombs, &c., and from the Deputy Superintendent of Police the best reports were made of the peace and quietude of the City in respect to Sunday liquor selling. It is presumed that the interest of the District-Attorney in having the law enforced arises from the pledge given by him last Winter to the Legislature that if the Police law was passed it would tend greatly to increase the sanctity of the Sabbath.

A GARROTER FATALLY STABBED—INQUEST UPON HIS BODY.—On the night of the 3d instant James Brown, one of the officers of the ship *Eurica*, while in Oliver-street, on his way to his boarding-house, was attacked by five or six men, who threw him into the gutter, choked him and then proceeded to rifle his pockets. Mr. Brown, being a muscular man, fought desperately with his assailants, and finally succeeded in drawing from his pocket a large knife, with which he stabbed the fellow who had him by the neck twice, and fatally wounded him. This man, who proved to be Patrick Duffy, on recognizing the stabs, rolled off his intended victim into the gutter, where some passers by found him soon afterwards and took him to a drug store. [illegible] were partially dressed, and he was then taken to the New-York Hospital, where he recently died. His companions, on seeing him stabbed, became frightened and ran away. Mr. Brown proceeded to his boarding-house where he narrated the circumstances of the case, and soon after went to sea. Duffy died on the 18th inst., and the following day Coroner Hills empanneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon his body, but owing to the want of witnesses the case had to be postponed; and on Saturday last it was resumed, and testimony adduced showing facts as above stated. At the close of the testimony the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by peritonitis, the result of a stab at the hands of James Brown, on the 3d day of July, 1857. Further, the Jury consider the act clearly justifiable, it being in self defence." Deceased was a native of Ireland, 18 years of age.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDIES.

The Murderer Loufser—The Child-Poisoner.

From the Commercial, 24.

We visited Commercial Hospital yesterday evening, and had a long interview with Joseph Loufser, the murderer. He was visibly better than he had been at any time since he was first taken to the Hospital, and appeared to be recovering with singular rapidity. The frightful wound in his thorax had begun to slough, and he had also commenced breathing again through his mouth and nostrils, respiration having been through the horrible cavity in his throat previously. His appetite was likewise very good, and he was able to lift himself up in his cot, where he sat without support, and wrote upon a slate for some twenty minutes, without being fatigued. So strong had he become in fact, that shackles were directed to be placed on his legs, to prevent any effort to escape.

We asked him a variety of questions, to which he replied with alacrity, by means of signs, shaking his head and writing upon a slate with his left hand—he being left-handed. In all his replies he was perfectly consistent and apparently was as rational as any human being of his grade of manhood we ever saw. In fact, we have seen nothing in his demeanor during our several interviews with him to justify any suspicion of his being or of his having been afflicted with insanity. He told us point blank that he knew what he was doing when he perpetrated the awful deed for which he is likely to be hung if he recovers.

We asked him if he was sorry he killed Mr. Horton, when he replied in the affirmative by inclining his head forward, and proceeded again to repeat the provocation he had received. To this, and indeed to all statements made by him at any time, he adheres with singular pertinacity, and absolute consistency, and moreover manifests extreme anxiety to repeat the story of his asserted wrongs to all who make inquiry. And in conclusion, we say, in common with all who have seen and conversed with the bloody-handed criminal, if he be mad, there is method in his madness. The attending physicians say he has not manifested the slightest possible symptom of mental imbecility, and that his mind to all appearances is perfectly sound.

THE POISONING MYSTERY UNRAVELED.

Yesterday afternoon we visited Buckeye-street for the purpose of gleaning all possible information respecting the supposed horrible tragedy reported to have been enacted there during Wednesday afternoon and evening.

We found the people of the vicinity somewhat more calm than they were Wednesday night, although many appeared gloomy and sullen, and seemed to be impressed with the belief that they were the objects of some internal conspiracy. John Schuh, who only fell a victim, out of fourteen who were known to have partaken of the poison, had just been conveyed to his last home, a dense crowd having filled the street in front of the residence of his parents during the funeral ceremonies. The streets were lively with playful children, some of whom had partaken of the poisoned lozenges, and all but one had recovered sufficiently to be pronounced entirely out of danger, and in fact were nearly all playing about the street.

Before leaving Buckeye-street, we obtained the following list of the names of the sufferers, viz: John Schuh (dead), aged nine years; Catharine Klumpp *(very ill), aged eight years; Josephine Muller,* John Henry Sewartz, Louise Kraus, John Schwemmlein, George Schwemmlein, Henry Buhrmann, Caroline Buhrmann, Marie Wilck, Anna Koring, Lucy Koring, and one other, unknown.

It appears that a drunken vagabond known by the sobriquet of "Rat Peter," and who has no stated place of residence, pursues the vocation of selling *poisoned lozenges, manufactured for the destruction* of rats, got on a spree on Wednesday and armed with his sack full of lozenges and some of the composition of which they are made, wandered into Buckeye-street, and getting very drunk, was kicked out of a *coffee-house. As he staggered along the street* he scattered some of his lozenges, and gave some to two boys at their request, cautioning them, however, not to eat them. The children, with whom the street is crowded, naturally picked up the dangerous "candy" *—as they termed it, and ate of it. The consequences* were of such as might have been anticipated. Those who ate many of them were made deathly sick, and poor little John Schuh, who, the children say "feasted upon them," fell a victim to the "rat exterminator."

"Rat Peter" appears not to have confined his peculiar amusement to Buckeye-street. He also scattered his dangerous favors in Fifteenth-street, in Findlay market, and in other localities. Yesterday he also appeared in Broadway and scattered some of his "rat exterminator" in that street. He was quite drunk, but he was not seen in the performance of the acts with which he is charged, and was not therefore molested. We learn, however, that he will be taken into custody, and that the full extent of the law will be meted out to him. The urgency and necessity of *summarily closing* the career of an animal so dangerous to the community is too obvious to require comment.

In conclusion, we remark that *all sorts* of silly rumors were afloat in the neighborhood of Buckeye-*street prior to the time of the discovery of the facts* in the case. Some say the friends of the murdered *Mr. Horton, instigated by revenge,* were killing off the Germans. Others suggested political causes of a most ridiculous nature, so that we hardly know whether to be grave or laugh in contemplating the whole affair. We are glad it has terminated in results so much less serious than it promised.

A Musical Exchange.

A novel idea has been conceived by a Broadway piano-forte dealer, which, if ever put into definite shape, will add one more singularity to the already singular City of New-York. Having secured the large locality on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway as a music mart, he has finished a portion of the premises in the semblance of a drawing-room. In the centre stands a grand piano, the feet press upon a rich carpet, the richly-papered walls are hung with oil-paintings, and elegant parlor furniture is tastefully disposed. The place is intended for the especial use of the ladies, as a kind of exchange, similar to Stewart's Dry Goods Exchange, or point of general rendezvous, where friends may agree to meet and transact such little personal or friendly business as may chance to come up.

It is further proposed, during certain hours of the day, say from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, when ladies in lower Broadway most do congregate, to have some fine pianist in the drawing-room, who is to be entirely at the visitors' service. He will try over such new music as the ladies may choose to bring with them, and would like to hear before purchasing, or he will play to them for their own delectation simply, or he will touch the multitudinous pianos in the other parts of the establishment, if they wish to make a purchase. Moreover, it is intended that if any artist, newly-arrived, wish to make himself heard in a quiet private manner, before appearing in public, here is his opportunity—the ladies receiving a hint, either by circular or otherwise, that on such an afternoon a new lion would show his artistic prowess, and gently roar or softly paw, as best suits his art-highness.

Further, the saloon being an admirable one, both as to locality and size, for concert purposes, such use can be made of it by artists. A still more genial idea, which has entered the active imagination of Mr. Gurtis, the proprietor, is the practicability of an occasional hop—the only obstacle thereto lying in the possibility of restraining the pianos themselves from making the best use of their legs, and dangerously joining in the general gaiety.

Lest the public should be led to believe, however, by all these alluring advantages, that the benefit is really all on their own side, and the proprietor a kind of magnanimous musical philanthropist, he desires to be distinctly understood that such is not the fact. His wish is to bring more prominently before the public the instruments of Boardman, Gray & Co.'s manufacture, of Albany, for whom he is the sole agent in New York. He desires these instruments to be fairly tested, as possessing a quality which has already realized for their constructors a large fortune, and to be purchased if they are liked. Only this and nothing more. But as deserving a reward of merit for the social features of the plan, we think Mr. Gurtis's new Musical Exchange should be visited of the ladies.

Fires.

IN ALLEN-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the veneer shop of the mahogany yard of Patterson and Gilchrist, Nos. 31 and 33 Allen-street. The flames soon spread throughout the building. The stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000 and the building about $[illegible]. The stock is insured for $[illegible] in the Fulton, $2,250 in the Pacific and $1,500 in the Relief Insurance Companies. The building is insured for $600 in the Fulton Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed *to have been the work of an incendiary as the building* was fired in several places. Sergeant Davis of the Tenth Ward was present with a force of men.

IN THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—A WOMAN INJURED—THREE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—A fire broke out about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, in a two-story and basement brick building, on the south-west corner of Thirty-eighth street and Eleventh-avenue, owned and occupied by a Mr. Bradley, the basement and part of the upper stories as a stable, in which were 18 horses, one carriage, two or three wagons, and a large quantity of hay and straw. The first and second stories, fronting on Thirty-eighth *street, were occupied by* Patrick Gormany and Patrick Hart as a dwelling. These men and their families were asleep when the fire broke out. They were awakened by the smoke and noise, and Mrs. Hart was so frightened that she leaped from the second-story window and was seriously injured. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer Harrold, of the Twentieth Ward Police. Mr. Gormany was also somewhat injured about the ankles. Three horses were burned to death, and several others were seriously injured. The building and contents were almost entirely destroyed. There is only a partial insurance upon the property. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

IN FULTON-STREET.—An alarm of fire for the Eighth District was caused last evening by a slight fire in the printing office of J. H. Cummings, No. [illegible] Fulton-street. A large force of firemen were soon in attendance, but the flames were put out with a few pails of water. An occupant of the building stated that while sitting in his room he heard the printing office door slam so loudly, and on going to ascertain the cause saw a man hastily retreat down stairs. Suspecting something wrong he went into the office and saw a fire blazing from the floor, whereupon he gave the alarm.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNCLE DICK TO HIS NEPHEW.

Those mansions of marble, oh say, if thou knowest,
O'er which the gay standard of Fashion's unfurled;
Where the welcome is warm, and the prices are lowest,
And the Clothes are the cheapest and best in the world;
If not—fly at once! To Smith Brothers betake you,
They best can assist you to hear out your plan;
For they either have got, or will speedily make you,
The BEST SUIT OF CLOTHES EVER MADE FOR MAN!

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, [illegible] and [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York.

SHORT SEASON.

As the Summer season will be short, we have concluded to make our usual reduction of prices at once, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season, and in view of this fact, WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
D. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

SEWING MACHINES—THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION.—On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emery, Houghton & Co. machine, for infringing two patents and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no ground for complaint when they are compelled by law to surrender them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RASPBERRIES, WHORTLEBERRIES, CHERRIES, green peas, or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the last three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.
WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors, No. 215 Front-st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

CANTRELL'S TWELVE SHILLING GAITERS.
CANTRELL'S Children's Shoes.
CANTRELL'S Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
CANTRELL'S new Store, No. 813 Broadway.
CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, cheapest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Wigs or Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, AND CHEAPEST, IN THE CITY, At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

[illegible]—WEBSTER.—In this City, on Saturday, July 25, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. M. Driscol, Mr. Christian [illegible] to Miss Catherine C. Webster, both of this City.

WOOD—SPRAGUE.—On Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. J. H. Macauley, Mr. Stephen A. Wood, of this City, to Miss Anna A. Sprague, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

HORSFORD—GARDINER.—LANE—GARDINER.—At Shelter Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Mr. Lord, Eben Norton Horsford, Rumford Professor in Harvard College, to Phebe Dayton, daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq. Also, George Martin Lane, University Professor of Latin in Harvard College, to Fanny Eliza, youngest daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq.

AMBLER—HUNTER.—At [illegible], on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. R. W. Patterson, Mr. John C. Ambler to Miss Eleanor H., youngest daughter of the late Rev. [illegible] E. Hunter, D. D.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 26, after a short illness, George T. Campbell, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Thomas N., James and William S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] East 24th st., near 4th av., without further invitation.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Saturday, July 25, ALMIRA, daughter of J. Ellis and Sarah Whitehead, aged 3 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WENTWORTH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 25, FRANK O., only child of Henry O. and Sarah Amelia Wentworth, aged 3 years, 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., without further notice.

DU BOIS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 26, JOHN T. DU BOIS, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] 5th av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PLATT.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, July 25, MARIA ELLEN PLATT, relict of Samuel Platt, of London, Eng., aged 68 years.

WEED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 25, of cholera infantum, at the house of her grandfather, Dr. J. W. Weed, MAGGIE, only child of Edward [illegible] and Agnes C. Weed, of Mobile, aged 10 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

GARDINER.—On Friday evening, July 24, SARAH [illegible], wife of Charles A. Gardiner, aged [illegible] years.

HALSTED.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, July 24, OLIVER HALSTED, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of H. C. Pitney, Esq., in Morristown, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] P. M.

PATTON.—[illegible], wife of Rev. Wm. Patton, D. D. [illegible] terment.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

$10 SEWING MACHINES.—[illegible] sewing machines will do well to examine the beautiful favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for a valuable but more complicated ones. [illegible] howls and shrieks of the high-priced machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, Old Ulcers, Scrofula and Burns, unsurpassed.
S. B. SMITH, Electro Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE WATCH Trade. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass., successors to the Boston Watch Company, are now ready to execute orders for Watches and movements of this well known manufacture. They will guarantee that every movement made at their works, will be stamped "Appleton, Tracy & Co. Waltham, Mass.," and will be accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over their written signature.

Orders may be addressed direct to them, or to any of the undermentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of their goods in New-York, viz:

Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane, Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane; Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 13 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of the general business of the firm.

Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, July 1, 1857.

IF DR. R. GOODALE CAN POSITIVELY and radically cure Catarrh, as he advertises, with a remedy he has discovered, then his name is immortalized. We have been assured that he does this, and that he invites the worst cases that occur, to its test. The Doctor needs no indorsement as a professional gentleman, and we are glad that he has broken away from the trammels of arbitrary practice, and sought out for this disagreeable disease an effectual remedy. Call on him at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BUILDINGS HEATED BY STEAM.—BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO., No. [illegible], New-York, having lately made important improvements in the method of heating buildings by steam, are now prepared to furnish and put up in public and private dwellings, hotels, churches, stores, factories, &c., their Self-Regulating Steam Heating Apparatus, which has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

1853.—WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE, A file of NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from April 15 to May 15, 1853, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to H. J. TICE, at the Subscription Desk, this Office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times. New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at steady rates. Pearls, [illegible]; Pots, $7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is less active; prices show no change. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13½c.; Rio [illegible]; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@13½c.; St. Domingo, 12½c.@13½c. The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, says: "The Coffee market this week has ruled firm, but transactions are moderate. Sales in all of about 1,800 bags Rio Coffee within the following range of prices, viz: medium grades of Rio at 10½c.@11c.; good Rio, 11½c.@ 11¾c., and prime Rio at 11¾c.@12c. Laguayra Coffee may be quoted at 12c., and Java do. at 16½c.@ 17c. The stock of Rio Coffee on the market to-day is estimated at 21,000 bags. To-day the market ruled quiet, but very firm, and the only sale we had reported was 300 bags low fair Rio at 11½ cents."

COTTON—The demand is moderate; prices favor [illegible]. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15c.@ 15½c.; do. Gulfs, at 16½c.@15¾c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western plain is quiet, yet steady. Sales, 5,100 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 30@$6 50
Straight State	6 55@ 6 65
Extra State	6 [illegible]@ 6 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 30@ 6 45
Superfine Ohio	6 35@ 6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 50

Canadian, unaltered. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., at [illegible] for low superfine to very choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is saleable and firm. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls., low, Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 40@ [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, at $4 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@ [illegible] for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine command $18 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,698 boxes Sicily Lemons at [illegible], and 2,197 boxes do. Oranges at $1 [illegible] each, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal. A small lot of new Georgia, amber-color, was purchased at $1 60 ⅌ bushel. Some very handsome new White Maryland was offered at $1 65 ⅌ bushel, but not sold. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at $1 05@$1 14 ⅌ bushel. Oats are depressed and languid at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State and for Jersey; 58c.@60c. for Canadian; 55c.@59c. for Pennsylvania, and 50c.@55c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive at drooping prices. Sales, 28,000 bushels, at 87½c.@88c. for mixed, 91c.@97c. for Yellow, and 95c.@$1 05 for Western, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales River were effected at 60c. @70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. MULL, broker, states that "With an active demand and light receipts the stock in first hands is fast diminishing. The rapid advance appears to have no effect on the trade, and they now purchase more freely than they did at the extreme low prices. The advance, since the 10th of June, is fully equal to 5c. ⅌ lb., or $1 50 to $2 ⅌ hide, and even at this advance holders of Buenos Ayres are unwilling to sell. The late advices from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande quote prices still advancing with very light stocks, and sales were made principally to speculators for the European market. The recent receipts from Rio Platte cost fully 1c. ⅌ lb. higher than any previous. The extreme light receipts expected will give but little accumulation to the now fast diminishing stock, which, together with the good demand existing, gives but little reason to hope for lower prices. The sales this week have been large, and show an advance of ¾c.@1c. ⅌ lb. over the prices of the previous week. The Orinocos in store have been withdrawn from the market for the present, and most of the Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande are held above the views of the trade. *The imports* have been 36,136 from foreign ports as follows: 9,475 from Rio Grande, ⅌ *F. Dumas*; 1,830 salted and dry horse, and 400 salted cow, ⅌ *Mary Wilkins*, from Buenos Ayres; 5,436 Chagres, ⅌ *Abby Taylor* and *Liberty*; 1,370 from Para, ⅌ *Laurietta*; 450 from Belize Hand, ⅌ *F. C. Abbot*; coastwise, 9,676, making a total of imports, 32,686. *Sales have been*—5,000 dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 34½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs., at 35c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry slinos, in Salem, to come here, delivered here, 16 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,000 dry B. A. in Boston, to come here, delivered there, 21 lbs., at 35c., 6 months, usual selection; 10,200 dry Orinocos, 20@21 lbs., at 31½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinocos, 20 lbs., at 32c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,377 dry Porto Cabello, [illegible], 25 lbs., at 29½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 29c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 2,775 dry salted [illegible], 30 lbs., at 20c., 8 months, usual selection; [illegible] dry [illegible], 26 lbs., at 28c., 6 months, rejecting [illegible] damaged; 1,200 dry and dry salted California, to arrive ⅌ *Wesfoot*, and 304 dry and 274 dry salted, 6 months, usual selection; 2,086 green salted California hide and kip, to arrive ⅌ *Wesfoot*, 15c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,900 dry Chagres, 19 lbs., at 30½c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 1,758 dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., at 29½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,120 dry Texas, private terms; 540 dry Rio Hache, 21 lbs., at 30c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; [illegible] dry Porto Platte, 19 lbs., private terms; 500 dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Western, 24 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 220 dry Mexican, 28 lbs., at 28c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 100 dry salted Charleston, 28 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, as they run; 300 Country slaughter, 11c., cash; 300 dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 19c.@20c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 175 dry salted Jamaica, 26 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, as they run; 2 bales Calcutta slaughter, 19 lbs., at $2 10 each, 6 bales dead green slaughter, 8¼ lbs., at $1 65 each, 1 bale dry salted slaughter, 7¾ lbs., at $1 50 each, 10 bales dead green slaughter, 8 lbs., at $1 57 each, 6 months, in Boston, for this market, delivered there; 7,500 Madras Goat Skins, private terms; 400 City slaughter, light and middle, 10½c., cash; 450 dry Honduras, 19c., private terms. *The stock in first hands* of Ox and Cow Hides is 122,000; same time last year, 83,494—year before [illegible], as follows: (The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates.) 62,400 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 14,500 dry Rio Grande; 19,[illegible] dry Orinoco; 800 dry Port au Platte and St. Domingo; 4,000 dry and salted Maracaibo; 1,600 dry Curacoa and Rio Hache; 4,000 dry Mines; 500 dry West Indies; 9,000 dry Barcelona; 5,200 dry Chagres; [illegible] dry Mexican, (via New-Orleans); 7,000 dry and dry salted California; 1,500 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 400 salted Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 500 salted Western and Southern; 185 salted Patna, Buffalos; 110 bales Calcutta Cows; 2,200 salted Buenos Ayres Horse."

HOPS—Small lots of last year's crop were disposed of at 9c.@11c., the range for all qualities being 8c.@ 12c., @ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old quotations.

LEAD—Dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Mr. MULL reports an advance in quotations for sole of fully 1c. ⅌ lb. over the current rates of last week. Sales have been quite heavy, and [illegible], as have also been [illegible] and inspected, or Leather bought lately by speculators and not yet [illegible]. The improved condition of the Boot and Shoe [illegible] both here and in [illegible] business which was manifested during all May and forepart of June has been succeeded by an active business in all branches of the Leather trade. Leather in six weeks has almost recovered the rapid decline of the forepart of the season, and is now within two cents of the extreme prices of last Spring, and still advancing. Oak tanned is steady and firm at my annexed quotations. Upper in rough is scarce, and much sought after at 27@29c. for light and middle, and 24c. for heavy. The Philadelphia and Baltimore markets for Oak Leather have been quite active the last two weeks, and prices have advanced." We quote Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c.@ 38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 34c.@ 36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 31c.@ [illegible]; Oak Light, Southern, 28c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, for [illegible], 27c.@30c.; Oak Heavy, Spanish, Good, all Weights, 30c.@33c.; Oak Heavy, Cropped, 40c.@42½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@ 30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c. @31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 27½c. @28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 28½c. @29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@ 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all Weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@23½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in [illegible], 28c.@30c., on 6 months' credit."

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and languid. Porto Rico, 50c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, 40c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.@38c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 58c.@ [illegible] gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market is generally quiet; prices of the leading articles have not varied much.

OILS—Exhibit no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales, 2,900 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 25 for Mess, here; $23 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, up to Nov. 1; and $19 50 for Prime [illegible] bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and nominal, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 10½c. 10¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive and quoted at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at rising prices. The transactions since our last reach about 800 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., at [illegible] for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef [illegible] ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $23 25@$23 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Continues in good demand at our quotations of $4 50@$5 50 for ordinary to strictly prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. MULL sums up the week's business thus: "GOAT—The stock both of Mexican and Curacoa is nearly exhausted. The last arrival from Curacoa were sold as soon as landed at full prices. Sales are 12,000 Curacoa at 48c.@50c., 6 months; 12,000 do. old Porto Cabello at 45c.; 1,000 Madras on private terms. DEER—The market is quiet, as the stock both of foreign and domestic is quite light. Sales of 2,000 Sa. Sisal at 50c. cash."

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, with sales reported of 550 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 31½c.@32c., mostly at 31½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton [illegible] ⅌ bale; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bush.; Beef, 4s.@4s. ⅌ tierce; Pork, [illegible] ⅌ bbl.; and heavy goods 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship from Rio to London. Deals at 44 lbs.; one bound to Calcutta, thence to Boston, $12 87½ ⅌ ton, (chartered in Boston;) a brig 202 tons, from Norfolk to Rochelle, and back to New-York, $2 500; one from Machias to Port-au-Prince, lumber, $12, and back to New-York, wood, $5 50; a bark from James's River to Rio Janeiro, deals, $15 50 ⅌ M., and back to a port in the United States, coffee, 50c. ⅌ bag; one to Nuevitas and back, sugar, [illegible], melado 24c., and molasses on deck $2, or wood $10 ⅌ M.; two barks from Richmond to Rio Janeiro and back, and one to Cardenas, on terms not transpired. The Baltimore *Patriot* of Friday evening, says: There are no vessels on the berth this week either for London or for Liverpool. There is very little offering, consequently the rates are nominal. We quote to Liverpool at 1s. ⅌ bbl. on flour, 3d. ⅌ bushel on grain, and 12s. 6d. to 15s. ⅌ hhd. for tobacco. The rates this week to Bremen are 9s.@10s. ⅌ hhd. on tobacco, and to Havre 15s.@18s., with one or two engagements. The ship *China* was taken up for Bordeaux, at 20s. ⅌ hhd.

Review of the Chicago Produce Market for the week ending July 22.

The week just closed presents a very active appearance. Business has been good in nearly every branch of trade. Receipts have come in very freely, showing a large increase upon last week's report. Shipments have also increased. Reports from the harvest all promise a splendid crop, both in quantity and quality, and have shut up the mouths of croakers.

The receipts for the week ending the 21st are:

Flour, bbls.	6,860	Corn, bush.	89,466
Wheat, bush.	64,290	Oats, bush.	16,689

The shipments for the same time are:

Flour, bbls.	2,809	Corn, bush.	485,811
Wheat, bush.	59,280	Oats, bush.	10,490

This shows an increase of nearly 80,000 bushels on last week's report.

The receipts of Lumber for the last week are 22,440,000 feet, the total receipts amounting to 214,501,093 feet.

FLOUR.—The market has been very inactive during the week, and holders have yielded 25c.@50c. Nearly the whole business of the week has been confined to selling to bakers. Spring Wheat extras are dull at the close at 5 50@5 75.

WHEAT—Has shown a slight improvement during the week, consequent upon an increased shipping demand. The week opened at $1 16, and quiet. On Thursday and Friday it gained strength, and on Saturday was firm at $1 20, free on board. Monday and Tuesday it fluctuated between $1 20@$1 23. New Wheat comes in slowly, only four car loads having as yet arrived. These have gone at $1 40@$1 45 to millers. To day (Wednesday) it was very inactive, but firm, at $1 20 to store, receipts being very small.

CORN—There was considerable effort during the week to push Corn up, but this has been counteracted by the liberal receipts which have come in daily. This morning it was very firm at 69c.@70c., the tendency upward. 10,000 bushels sold, free on board, at 70c.; a boat-load afloat at 69c.; 10,000 bushels free on board at 69c.; and 4,800 bushels afloat at 69c. Receipts very small in comparison with yesterday's.

BARLEY—None of the new crop has yet arrived, although samples are on the way. Holders are talking of 80c., and some will try to get more.

OATS—Have ruled very dull all the week. The demand at the opening was merely nominal, and was confined to supplying the retail wants. This caused a decline of from 4c.@5c., and left a shipping margin, which buyers have improved at the close. The week closes at 51c.@52c., on board, with sales at the inside figure.

PROVISIONS—The quotations of Mess Pork are still unchanged. The bulk of the business is confined to supplying the demand from the city retail trade and the lumber country. We quote at $23@$24, according to quality and quantity. Cut meats firmer. 20,000 lbs. of Hams sold during the week at 11c., and 15,000 lbs. Shoulders in pickle at 9c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Tallow inactive, at 9c.@10c. Fish firm, and in good supply. White are worth $6 25@$6 37½ for No. 1; Trout, $6@$6 25.

LUMBER—Cargo rates have fallen off a little. Receipts were large. 50 M Kalamazoo lumber sold for $13 50 through, two cargoes Saginaw at $14 50, and 185 M fencing and flooring from Lake Huron, at $18 ⅌ M. 200,000 laths, at $2.

FREIGHTS—A better feeling has prevailed in Freights, and to day vessels are asking 3c. on corn to Buffalo. There are few vessels in, but the present favorable wind will probably bring in a large number.

Domestic Wool Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 25, P. M.—The market for Wool during the past week ruled very dull. The sales for the week reached in all to about 4,000 lbs. Receipts for the week very limited. There has been very little inquiry from manufacturers, as they do not wish to operate to any extent, until they see what effect the new tariff will have on woolen goods. In the absence of any large sales, we, therefore, quote as follows, viz.: Unwashed at 20c.@22c.; Tub washed, 31c.@33c.; Pulled, 26c.@29c.; Half-blood Fleece, 33c.@36c.; Three quarters do., 37½c.@40c.; Full do., 40c.@45c.; Extra Saxon, 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb. The market for the week closed with rather a drooping tendency.

Crop Prospects in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe, July 24.

The most engrossing subject at present is the state of the crops, on which, more than usually this year, so much depends. The general appearance of the Fall Wheat fields is satisfactory, although upon more minute examination, there are appearances not so favorable. The crop is unusually thin, much of it having been winter-killed, while in some portions of the country, especially in the Niagara district country, the *midge* has made its appearance, and if a few heads which we have examined are an indication of the crop generally, or even in that vicinity, there is a poor prospect for either an extensive yield or a good sample. In some portions of the country storms and rains have laid it low, and this implies great liability to rust, while difficulty will be experienced in cutting it to advantage. These are, however, the exceptions rather than the rule, and from all that we can learn, we believe an average yield of good wheat may be anticipated. Spring grains, roots, &c., everywhere promise well, and as there has been a large space of ground sown with them, a large harvest may be looked for. The hay crop, although the weather for saving it lately has hardly been as favorable as might be desired, cannot be surpassed.

Marine Matters.

The Detroit *Free Press* says the bark *C. J. Kershaw*, Capt. D. C. PIERCE, will arrive at that port on Sunday next, from Cleveland, on her way to St. Clair, where she will load with staves for Liverpool direct. The *C. J. Kershaw* was built at Cleveland for Capt. PIERCE, who has already attained a world-wide celebrity as the commander of the *Dean Richmond*. The Cleveland *Herald* says every timber, except her deck, is of native oak, of unusual thickness, with extra knees, braces, &c. Double the usual number of bolts are employed about her, and one particularity about them is that the heads of the bolts are sunk two or three inches, and then plugged with oak plugs dipped into white lead, thus preventing the water reaching the bolts to rust them. The timbers, knees, &c., are finished off with a care not often seen in ship architecture on the lakes. As she stands, she is a perfect picture of lightness and strength. Her cabin is of extra size, and will be furnished in most excellent style. She is to be bark-rigged, with CUNNINGHAM's patent-reefing apparatus enabling the sails to be reefed from the deck, an arrangement which we believe is new on the lakes. She will also be fitted with ROBINSON's patent steering apparatus. Her measurement is about 300 tons, spreads 36,000 yards of canvass, and can carry 16,000 bushels grain. On her return she will bring iron for WORTHINGTON & Co., and for BINGHAM & Co., and crockery for HUNTINGTON & Co., of Cleveland, as well as similar articles for Detroit and Chicago. Capt. PIERCE expects to reach Liverpool in forty days, and complete his return trip to Chicago by the 15th of October. In addition to the Captain, his wife and a crew of nine, passage for ten persons has been engaged.

JAMES WILSON, a white man, was convicted in Petersburg, Va., Friday, of stealing a hog, and was sentenced to thirty-one days' imprisonment and twenty lashes, or twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner chose the whipping; though, when he was lashed to the post, blood flowed at every cut of the whip.

PERSONAL.

L. S., WHO LEFT HIS HOME "PARTLY on business and partly for pleasure," on Tuesday, the 14th inst., is earnestly entreated by D. G. S. to return to his business and his family.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BERGEN, N. J.—ONE OR TWO families can be accommodated in a private family, near the Bergen Church. Stages regularly pass to and from Jersey City Ferry. Address P. S. at this office, or inquire of L. C. HEATH & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., corner of Nassau-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIVATE house, commodious, pleasant and desirable, to let with or without board, to one or two gentlemen, or a married couple. Location good, style genteel, terms moderate. Apply at No. 210 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK PARLOR on first and second floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, to single or married gentlemen, with full or partial board. The house contains gas, bath, and all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

NO. 382 BROOME-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board. Cars passing every five minutes. References exchanged.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 370 4th-av., near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—22 BENCHES, SEVEN FEET LONG, shifting backs, will be sold low, if called for soon. Inquire No. 94 Houston-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets..........50 cents—Children..........Half price

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE PROMENADE CONCERTS IN THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN OF BEAUTIFUL TREES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1857,

a new ballet, in which the graceful and beautiful SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA will appear, assisted by the entire Ballet Company, comprising M. Paul Brilliant, entitled

LA BOUQUETIERE.

Bese de Mai..........Signorina Rolla

Mr. W. R. Blake, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Russell, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Emma Taylor and Emily Barrett in the elegant one act comedies of

FORTY AND FIFTY AND LIVING TOO FAST.

TUESDAY—Grand revival of BLANCHE by the Wonderful Ravels.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that a re-engagement has been effected with the brilliant and beautiful

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

and that in addition to the galaxy of talent and beauty presented, he will have the pleasure of introducing to the New-York public, on Monday evening,

MR. JOHN WOOD,

one of the most accomplished and gifted artists on the stage. He will make his first appearance as Shylock, in Talfourd's admirable extravaganza of that name, with Mrs. John Wood as Portia. The other characters will be sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Miss Millett, Miss Manners, &c. Previous to the extravaganza will be repeated Planché's comic drama of GRIST TO THE MILL, received on Thursday with such approbation and delight.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

MR. WALCOT'S BENEFIT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29.

Eminent volunteers: MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. F. B. CONWAY, MRS. F. B. CONWAY,
(their first appearance in this City in two years)
MR. C. W. CLARKE, MR. JOHN WOOD,
MR. J. R. HOWE, MR. J. C. DUNN,
and many other celebrities, in Shakespeare's MACBETH,
(first time in this theatre,) and A NEW COMIC PIECE.

Box book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS

Having met with unprecedented success in the cities of Boston, New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, will commence A BRIEF SEASON at the above Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3. Particulars in future advertisements.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, BROADWAY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. LAST OF THE SERIES.

On MONDAY EVENING, July 27, 1857, will be given the last Grand Promenade Concert.

MISS BEHREND, WALTER SALYEA, E. MOLLENHAUER. The Chorus of the Academy of Music, supported by the grandest Orchestra, and the most distinguished Solo Performers now residing in New York. Admission..........25 cents

OLYMPIC.

MONDAY, July 27.

Will be acted, thirteenth time on any stage, OLYMPIANA; OR, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL. Previous to which the Romantic Drama called RIP VAN WINKLE.

Rip Van Winkle..........Mr. Chanfrau
Knickerbocker..........Mr. Jas. Seymour

Doors open at 7½; curtain will rise at 8. Admission 25 cents; Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.

Dress-circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes. Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

MONDAY EVENING, July 28.

The entertainments will commence with the Drama of IDA MAY. MANAGER'S DREAM; OR 100 YEARS HENCE. GOLDEN AXE. NORAH CREINA.

S. THALBERG,

Assisted by Madame Elena d'Angri, will shortly give Concerts in Cape May, Saratoga, Newport, Nahant, Rockaway, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 8, the novelties and quaint miracles of that Prince of Necromancers, Prof. WYMAN, in his extraordinary and wholly unprecedented list of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSIONS, VENTRILOQUISM, &c. The grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO still open. The Happy Family, the enormous Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to E. H. WOLFE, No. 2 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway.—A PERPETUAL INTRODUCER, sharing EQUAL DIVIDENDS with CHECKHOLDERS and AGENTS, with many orders constantly on hand, negotiating forever at 1 or 2 per cent. on the compensation, filling all orders, vacancies and changes for those who keep a full check, $5, $10, $15, $25, &c., being renewable and transferable, insuring 50 and 100 per cent. No charge to pupils. Teachers' and People's Meeting Daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The second Summer quarter will commence July 20. Pupils received at any time during the session, and payment made from the date of entrance.

JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

REFERENCES—John Stevens, Esq., Mount Vernon; Rev. John C. Guldin, No. 128 Rivington-st., New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City *via* New-Haven Railroad. The 9th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MACLAURIN'S WRITING CLASSES COMMENCE THIS DAY.—A splendid business hand insured to all who go through Maclaurin's original process—the result of 30 years' labor. $5 for 20 lessons. Maclaurin's Self-Instructing Process in Penmanship sent prepaid on receipt of $1. W. S. MACLAURIN & CO., No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and instructors, also with pupils' books, &c. Teachers wishing desirable situations should make immediate application. A Professor of Music wanted.

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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $190 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 15. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.

Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

THE MISSES ROWE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 35 West [illegible], will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form $5 classes this week for August. Stiffness and trembling will be removed from any hand, old or young, in a few lessons. One $10 seat for book keeping vacant. Apply early for cheap seats.

TEACHERS.

A PRINCIPAL FOR KINDERHOOK ACADEMY, every way qualified by learning, experience and thoroughness of teaching, will be wanted in October. The Academy building is in complete order. A new boarding house has been erected for pupils from abroad, under charge of the teacher. The reputation of the school is elevated, and the income remunerative. Address Trustees of the Academy, Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.

TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH (LADY) TEACHER awaits an engagement in a private school or institution. Is an excellent mathematician. Unexceptionable references given. Address X. Y., at this office, without delay.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of our first female institutions, wishes a situation as assistant teacher; she can give instruction in the higher English branches, in Latin and in Drawing. Address B. S. C., care of Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., No. 115 Nassau-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y.

FAIRFIELD, June 20, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—Four hours' ride from New-York. Persons desiring a pleasant Summer retreat will find such at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Board from $4 to $6 per week. Six families who may wish to bring their servants with them, and do their own marketing and cooking, can procure suites of furnished rooms, a private dining hall, fuel, and cooking utensils, by paying $1 50 a week for each room occupied. Address JOHN W. LYON.

NEW-YORK BAY HOTEL.—THREE AND A half miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Bay of New-York, omnibusses hourly. This favorite house for Summer residence cannot be surpassed for fine sea views, bathing and fishing. Circulars obtained of RICH & LOUTRELL, stationers, Nassau-st., and JOHN TREADWELL, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel.

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7,000 pieces English lawns, fast colors, eight cents per yard, worth eighteen.

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4 cases brown and white and black and white lawns, 6¼c.

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Ladies call, and buy bargains of ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

One price only.

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LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, have still an assortment of DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, which they offer at extraordinary low prices to clear out stock before the new building is completed. LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGE ROBES, SILKS, RIBBONS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED COLLARS, &c., &c. Entrance No. 47 Howard-st., between Broadway and Mercer.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN SWISS AND JACONET BANDS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will offer on Monday, the balance of their stock of Swiss, Jaconet and Mull Bands for Basques, below cost of importation. Also, 300 Dotted and Plain Swiss Basques at $1 and $1 25 each. No. 473 Broadway.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!

The balance of my mantillas I will sell at any sacrifice. Ladies, call early. One price only.

ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., 3 doors above Monroe.

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Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars, Selling off at a reduction of 25 per cent. Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $6. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!!

A handsome lot of EMBROIDERED BANDS, in Cambric, Swiss, and Mull. Also, JACONET AND CAMBRIC INSERTINGS AND EDGINGS. EMBROIDERED SWISS COLLARS AND SETS. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES. All of which are closing out below cost, at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 Canal-st., Second door from the corner of Mercer.

2,000 YARDS SECOND MOURNING MUSLINS

will be offered this day, at 8 cents per yard. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.—2,500 DRESSES OF Rich Printed Muslins reduced to $1, at T. M. JAMES', No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR OVER ONE hundred best class of Protestant and Catholic servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in the City or country, thorough good cooks, plain cooks, general house-workers, chambermaids; also, several neat tidy nurses and seamstresses. Ladies in want of good experienced servants will call at HENDERSON'S old-established servants' office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent servants without any disappointment.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the city or country for the Summer; one does neat plain cooking, baking, and washing and ironing; does up linens in style; wages, $6 to $7 a month; the other as chambermaid and nurse; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; no objection to a lady who boards; wages, $5 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THOROUGHly competent and trusty young woman, (American,) to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; used to care of children, and is a fine washer and ironer. Also, for a middle-aged woman, an experienced plain cook and good laundress. Both highly recommended. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or general housework; understands her business; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call two days, at No. 126 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN THE City or country, by a respectable young Protestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches. Call at No. 363 Broadway, entrance Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN OR clerk in a wholesale establishment, by a young man from Germany, several years in the United States, who speaks and writes English, and can give the best of references. Address A. R., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Address J. P., No. 108 West 16th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 7 Baker-row, Court-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL recommended young man, as a melter in an iron furnace; he was employed over 5 years already in the same. Inquire at No. 268 Houston-st., first floor.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, by calling this day at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 366 6th-av., can without fail obtain servants respectable and experienced in every branch of domestic work as can be found in this City. A lady in attendance.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SCOLLOPED-keyed 7-octave, double round, rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, richly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, magnificent fluted carved work in relief, superb carved legs, with grapes, fruits, &c., one of the best toned pianos ever made, which can be tested; made by the best City makers, with warrantee for two years; new in May last; is perfect every way; one of the richest pianos ever offered for sale, cost $700, price $400. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., for four days; will be made an object to a cash purchaser. N. B.—Has packing-box for shipping, and is worthy of attention.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—PRICE $190—A splendid rosewood pianoforte, cost $325, nearly new, made by the well-known makers of this City, Lighte & Newton, has powerful tone, handsome case, solid rosewood mouldings, gothic corners. Apply at No. 156 1st av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE AN elegant Piano-forte, only made six weeks, beautifully carved inlaid with pearls. Will be sold for $350—worth $600. One for $200, partially new. Both fully warranted. Also, second-hand piano to let cheap. Rent applied if purchased. No. 288 Bowery.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 6 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

BERRY HAS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.—Second-hand rosewood and mahogany Pianos, at $25, $70, $110, $150; one nearly new, 6¾-octave, with double mouldings, $125. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave piano made by one of the best makers, and cost $500, warranted; will be sold for $260; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

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BY ELDER HYDE.

Illustrated with Portraits of the leading Mormons of Utah. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.

From the Boston Gazette.

We glanced through the manuscript of the work, and have no hesitation in saying that it is intensely interesting and admirably written, and though the subject is one which requires delicacy of treatment, the facts are given in language at once appropriate and plain. It is quite time that our Government took hold of these law breakers who are sowing moral corruption throughout a beautiful territory and who ought to be forever cursed. Elder Hyde's work will be read by all who are interested in the subject.

From the New-York Dispatch.

The work is intensely exciting and interesting, and is the best expose of the corruptions and horrible iniquities of Mormonism that we have seen. In the comparative dearth of new books of interest, there will doubtless be a great demand for this work, which will be issued in the most elegant style by the publishers.

From New-York Correspondent of Boston Journal.

It is destined to make a great stir. The author is the famous Elder HYDE, of Mormon notoriety. He was one of the great Missionary Apostles of the Church. He preached in England and France, and succeeded in deluding great numbers from their homes to the fancied paradise near Salt Lake. He visited and made a great stir among the people of the Sandwich Islands and California. But he has recanted, and is now in New-York superintending this new work on the expose of the Mormons. It will be embellished with the portraits of the principal Mormons of Utah; will contain a full exposure of the crimes, licentiousness and bestiality of the Mormons, and certain hints to the United States Government as to the classes of people, and the best mode of putting down the abominations of Utah.

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MUSIC.—THE LARGE AND POPULAR WATERS' catalogue of music will be sold at reduced prices at No. 333 Broadway during this month. Also, a large reduction on pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. —The well known country seat of Mr. Frederick J. Betts, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 60 acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, well stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits, including hot house grapes in full bearing. The house is an exceedingly convenient and comfortable cottage, very large and commodious, being about 100 feet front, and built in the best manner, and the out-buildings are of the very best character. The property will be sold entire, or will be divided into six parts, each having a landscape view scarcely surpassed in the world; and if divided, a perpetual right of way over the splendid private avenue, upon the premises, will be conveyed with each of the four parts adjoining the avenue. The place is perfectly healthful, is not infested with musquitoes, and is abundantly supplied with water of the very best quality, pure, soft and cold. It is believed that such an opportunity has never been offered to the public, of obtaining small country seats of the most desirable character, at a reasonable cost. The house and premises will at all times be open for inspection, upon application to the gardener at the porter's lodge. For terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York; JOHN J. MONELL, Newburg, or the owner, at New-Haven, Ct.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New London Railroad depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the old Albany post-road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, with from 4 to 5 acres of land. The house is new and large, with all the necessary out buildings for a gentleman's residence. It is finely surrounded by shade-trees, fine garden, fine well of water. Would be exchanged for a first class house in the City, if located right. Apply to BRUCE, ODELL & CO., No. 6 Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR A house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn, a place at Wilbraham, Mass., consisting of a good house, barn, and outhouses, with 17 acres of land, well fenced and under cultivation. The premises are in the centre of the village, directly opposite the Post-Office, and in the immediate neighborhood of two churches and the Wesleyan Academy. For particulars apply to Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., New-York, or on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house has been built by days' work, and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. There are two acres of ground connected with the premises, laid out with shrubbery. The place is well suited to a gentleman desiring a pleasant situation for a residence out of the City, and will be sold at a low price. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. SHAW, at No. 70 Chatham st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT WILL BE sold at public auction, at Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1857, a house and lot, situated in Prattsville, 36 miles west from Catskill. The lot contains 3¼ acres, including a large garden. The house and location render it desirable for a country residence or boarding-school. For particulars address F. JAMES FITCH, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence commanding a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, located in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. There is about one acre of land with choice fruit trees, and berries of excellent quality. For full particulars inquire of MARTIN & FALKERSON, Stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st.

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DESIRABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two very handsome residences on Staten Island, one within five minutes' walk and the other five miles from the ferry. Both places highly improved and beautifully located. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of J. E. TATEM, Esq., No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—FOUR cottages in Orange and West Bloomfield, with from 1 to 10 acres of land, and villa sites of 5 to 10 acres each, on Llewellyn Park. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., or Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—NO. 28 WAVERLEY PLACE—Monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay upon "Nature's Labor and Lesson" will be read by Mr. P. HARWOOD VERNON. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

EUGENE THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

WANTED—THE STORY, "GUNMAKER OF Moscow," in the Ledger some time ago. A reasonable price will be paid for the same. Apply to H. F. TICE, Subscription desk, this Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COTTAGE, WATER AND LIME QUARRIES, AND LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—[illegible] acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about [illegible] hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said land is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together, or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since the original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HOUSE No. 21 Willoughby-st., second block from City Hall; lot 25x100, house two stories, finished in modern style, with hot and cold water on first and second floors, and water-closets [illegible]. Possession can be had immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. [illegible] Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, EXTRA-SIZED dwelling-house and lot, replete with all the modern improvements, and built by the owner for his own occupancy, in the very best manner, with yard and [illegible] attached, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City, and near a public Park. For particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—FOUR-STORY BRICK house and store, No. 440 8th-av., lot 19x100; good location for any kind of business—will be sold much less than its value. A large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply to RAY BROTHERS, Hardware dealers, No. 6 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A STORE AND dwelling on 6th-av., now renting for $[illegible]. Price $[illegible], Lot 25x100 ft. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved property up town. Also, a number of low-priced houses for sale up town. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 115 4th av., 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A 3-STORY BASEment house, adjoining a corner; (the corner property can be purchased at a fair price); the house is rented at a 10 per cent. rate to let May next, and a lease will be taken at a 12 per cent. rent. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 115 4th-av.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 2½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA PLOTS—TELLER'S POINT—For Sale—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, commanding extensive and unsurpassed views up and down the river, belonging to the Van Cortlandt manor estate. For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.

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$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $[illegible] cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 58 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS dwelling house, pleasantly situated at Dobbs Ferry, 2 minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the Hudson river, Palisades, &c. The place is ornamented with shade-trees, and very eligible for a Summer residence. Inquire of GEORGE W. HATCH, near the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 33 Broadway, extending from Broadway 106 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house in complete order, No. [illegible] Pacific-street, between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Rent can be paid in board. Inquire of WALTER RICKER, No. 81 Atlantic st., corner of Columbia.

HOUSES TO LET—TWO VERY NICE THREE-story basement houses on 4th-av., near 29th-st. Rent low. Also, a nice house on Lexington-av. Also dwelling part, corner 24th-st. and 4th-av. Rent $[illegible]. Also, a 4-story house on 22d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, 115 4th-av.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A THREE-story basement brown stone front house, with modern improvements, in a genteel neighborhood up town, to a very small family, at a reasonable rent, the whole or part of which the furniture will be sold at a reasonable estimate. Address M. P., Times office.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT—THE Pavilion House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A responsible tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will rent two or three hundred. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theater, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 26 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS HANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, on [illegible]. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROOK FARM, IN BLOOMfield, New-Jersey, distant from New-York 16 miles, containing 50 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and a pleasant cottage, with valuable barn and out-buildings, recently erected; connected with the house is a large strawberry and vegetable garden, and a great variety of choice fruit; a fine stream of water runs in front and rear of the farm; situated within a few minutes' walk of two depots and [illegible], and easy of access; 12 trains a day to and from New-York, surrounded by depôts within 1 to 2 miles. The farm will be sold entire, or in eligible lots, from 4 to 10 acres, to suit purchasers. Also, a most desirable location of 12 acres, within three quarters of a mile of a depôt, particularly adapted for a gentleman's residence. The site is noted for its commanding prospect. Inquire of JOHN S. MALLARY, No. 205 Water-st., New-York, or W. HARRIS & SON, West Bloomfield, New-Jersey.

SUPERIOR FARM AT WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—145 acres in a high state of cultivation; over $[illegible] was realized for fruit last season from it. It is well watered and in a perfectly healthy location, on high ground, and commands a fine view of Staten Island Sound. Upon it is a farm house and out-buildings. A very large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE POCKET OF the subscriber, on the 17th inst., on board steamer Metropolis, a WALLET containing a small sum of money and a promissory note, dated July 4, 1857, at six months, for $[illegible], signed by T. P. [illegible] & Co., Newark, N. J., payable to the order of B. F. Thompson & Co., Boston, Mass. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

B. F. THOMPSON & CO.

BOSTON, July 18, 1857.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. [illegible], Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1853.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

TO THE PUBLIC—THE UNDERSIGNED will not be responsible for any debts made in his name by whosoever it may be contracted, without a direct written order by himself.

S. WITTGENSTEIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A capital of $6,000, to engage in a cash business, which will yield 50 per cent. profit. The business is strictly honorable, and will not occupy much time in attendance. Full information can be had at PALMER'S Advertising Agency, Tribune Buildings.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—Messrs. JONES & CROWELL are now exhibiting their new PLANING MACHINE, at Room No. 12 Depot Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

$1,800.—FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRST-class family grocery-store, situated on a great business thoroughfare and corner. The store kept properly, and well stocked, will do $100 per day. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, room No. 14.

C. B HOWES & CO.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Free from poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JULY 27, AT 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]:
$4,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 2d mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds.
[illegible] Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1872.
[illegible] Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad ... $100 each
[illegible] shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co. ... $15 each
[illegible] shares Home Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co. ... $100 each
[illegible] shares Bluestone Mining Co. ... [illegible] each
[illegible] shares Blanchard Steamboat Co. ... $50 each
[illegible] shares American Plate Glass Co. ... $100 each
Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 30.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock each day, at the store No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.
To the Trade and Others: Assignee's sale of an immense stock of English, French and German toys and fancy goods, comprising in part as follows:
Ladies' reticules of all varieties, [illegible] inlaid portemonnaies, silver bound [illegible], inkstands and match safes, ormolu-mounted bronze groupes and figures, China dinner, tea and breakfast sets, carved ivory chess and [illegible], backgammon boards, miniature nine pins, every variety of games for children, drums, banjos, horns, trumpets, ivory and silver whistles, violins, flutes, &c. Also, a large and general assortment of toys.
The attention of the trade, as well as private buyers, is solicited to this sale, as affording an opportunity to purchase the above descriptions of goods seldom offered, as every lot must be sold.
Deposits required in all cases, as goods must be moved by Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL furniture, works of art, with everything contained in the first-class residence, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., THIS DAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock precisely. This furniture is worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. There is a very large quantity of the most costly and elegant parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano-forte, [illegible] mantel and pier mirrors, rich carpets throughout the house, lace curtains and shades to all windows, [illegible], centre and pier tables, [illegible], valuable collection of paintings, [illegible], bureaus, wardrobes, hair mattresses, suites in hair-cloth and velvet, [illegible], rich China, silverware, cut glass, &c., with everything pertaining to a costly and elegant furnished residence, all of which will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues are ready and can be obtained at the house. Full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, VELVET CARPETS, &c.—On TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at House No. [illegible] [illegible], between [illegible] and Prince sts. T. C. HOUGHTON will sell, by order of John Haswell, mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in the house, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in green plush, mahogany parlor suite in hair cloth, marble-top centre and side tables, [illegible], velvet and Brussels carpets, three-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, hall oil-cloth, Canton matting, [illegible], bureaus, washstands, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, chairs, toilet table, toilet sets, &c.; also, a large variety of dining-room and kitchen furniture, China, glass and crockery-ware, table cutlery, stoves, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THOSE OF OUR READers in want of elegant Furniture will thank us for calling their notice to the large auction sale to be made THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., in West [illegible]-st., near [illegible], by H. WILSON, Auctioneer. The sale will be positive and without reserve. It comprises the largest and best assortment of household furniture offered at auction during the past season, the whole having mostly been made to order, and cost upwards of $16,000. Particulars in *Herald*.

PIRIE & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—By PIRIE & COLE, auctioneers, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, comprising elegant silver plated tea sets, castors and urns, japanned, britannia, planished, tin, iron, copper, hollow, wood, and willow ware; fancy goods, toys, glass, counter and show cases, fixtures, &c., being the entire stock in the store, and well worthy the attention of the trade and families. JOHN ROSE, Assignee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—TUESDAY, July 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of white granite ware, C. C. yellow and Rockingham ware, China, cut, prest and other glass ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers, well packed for shipping. Sale positive.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. SAMUEL JONES, Store No. 4[illegible] Canal-st., will sell by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M., at No. 449 Canal-st., the contents of a Hat and Cap Store, consisting of straw goods, parasols, umbrellas, furs, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—ON MONDAY, JULY 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 32 Prince, near Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, a small quantity of household furniture, in good order.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS.—FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—Sale on FRIDAY, July [illegible], at 12 o'clock noon, at JAMES COLE'S, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July [illegible], 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. R. LARRABEE, Sec.

RUTGERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham-square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 18, 1857.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, ALBANY, JULY 21, 1857.—DIVIDEND NO. [illegible].—The Trustees of the Old Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank have this day declared a 6 per cent. dividend, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
THOMAS W. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. DE WITT, THOMAS OLCOTT, Trustees.

COUPON NOTICE.—INTEREST COUPONS OF the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due August 1, at the Phenix Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Broadway Bank instead.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.
Coupons of the Des Moines County (Iowa) Bonds, due at the same time and place, will also be paid at the Broadway Bank.

DIVIDEND.—LENNOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, July 24, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Saturday, the 1st of August. The transfer books will be closed till that date. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York, July 16, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company has THIS DAY declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable August 1.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, July 16, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—FOUR SOUTH-DOWN RAMS, 4 months old, from imported stock. Apply at No. 48 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

E. KETCHUM, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Offices No. [illegible] William-st., [illegible] below Wall-st.
EDWIN KETCHUM, JR., WM. ALEX. SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 30, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUpons due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.
Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 4th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, EPHRAIM D. BROWN, late Cashier, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Clapp, late President.
THOMSON PRICE, President, pro tem.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1857.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, GEORGE W. YOULE, formerly First Teller, was elected Cashier in the place of E. D. BROWN, elected President. E. D. BROWN, President.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

OFFICE OF RACINE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the first-mortgage bonds of this Company, due on the 1st August, will be paid on or after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., agents, No. 44 Exchange-place.
HENRY S. DURAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1857.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st of August, will be paid on or after that day, on the presentation of the Coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date [illegible],) having twenty years to run: interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK, VERMONT.—Bills of this and other broken banks bought at the highest price for cash. Foreign gold and silver coin bought and sold. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland for sale. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 168 Chatham-st., corner New Bowery.

OFFICE OF WELLS FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., NO. 82 BROADWAY.—New-York, July 21, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 30th inst., at the office of the Company. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

EXCHANGES MADE IN REAL ESTATE. Farms and City property, houses and lots, parcels of land, country seats, Western land stocks, &c., and money invested on bond and mortgage, by MILES & BETTS, Brokers, No. 67 Wall st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 4[illegible] Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$200,000
Surplus June 1, 1857	135,500
Total	$335,500

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $100.
Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $[illegible] to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.
We will case up Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. E. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island *via* Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On fine Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 100 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1[illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABlishment, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, *via* New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1857, COMMENCING JULY 15, 1857.—Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. Entrance on 27th st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.—For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:00 P. M.
For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.) and 4:00 P. M.
For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:00 P. M.
For Norwalk, 7:00, 9:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Darien and Greenwich, 7:00, 9:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Stamford, 7:00, 8:30, (Ex.,) 9:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:00, (Ex.,) 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:00, 9:00 A. M.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:50, 5:35, 6:35 P. M.
CONNECTING TRAINS.—For Boston, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.) 4:00 P. M. (Ex.)
For Hartford and Springfield, 8:30 A. M., (Ex.,) 12:45 P. M.; 4:00 P. M. (Ex.)
For Connecticut River Railroad to Montreal, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.,) and 4:00 P. M. (Ex.) to Northampton.
For Canal Railroad, 8:30 A. M. (Ex.) and 12:45 P. M. to Northampton.
For New-London Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:00 P. M.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:00, 9:00 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.—From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 A. M., (Ex.) 1:30, (Ex.) 4:30, 9 P. M. (Ex.)
From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 10:18 A. M.; (Ex.) 2:07, (Ex.) 7:11, 9:37 P. M. (Ex.)
From Norwalk, 4:45, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:53 A. M., (Ex.) 2:37, (Ex.) and 5, 6:45, 10:05 P. M. (Ex.)
From Port Chester, 5:37, 6:42, 7:28, 8:58, 11:30 A. M., (Ex.) 3:42, 6:37 P. M. JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre-sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible]; stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 7, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE, FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.
The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.
At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.
N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 85	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE TEN CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Monday, July 27, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 29, 12½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 29, 7½ A. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 8 A. M.
	Sunday, Aug. 2, 2 P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Monday, July 27, 7¼ A. M.	Monday, July 27, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesd'y, July 28, 12 M.
Wed'y, July 29, 8¾ A. M.	Wed'y, July 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursd'y, July 30, 9 A. M.	Thursd'y, July 30, 1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Monday, July 27, 12 M.	Monday, July 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 28, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 28, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 29, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 29, 9 A. M.
Thursday, July 30, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 30, 10 A. M.
Friday, July 31, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 31, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1, 11 A. M.

Stages for all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ARNOLD SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. SHAW, 2,221 tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BARKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship QUEEN OF THE SOUTH will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 22, and be succeeded by the INDIANA, August 5, and the ARGO August 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, June [illegible]
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the *Post-Office*; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday ... Aug. 1	Saturday ... Aug. 22
Saturday ... Sept. 12	Saturday ... Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
NORTH STAR ...	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL ... Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.
Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. This Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 40 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
63,304 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
79,000 cubic yards of puddle.
650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
285,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
850 cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
894,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised for not less than ten days, and re-let.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appertenant to this Reservoir, and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.
For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. B. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August 5, 1857, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for altering and fitting up class rooms in school No. 35, in 13th st., near 6th-av.
The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.
Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. 35 in the XVth Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.
The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.
By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING, M. N. BLAKEMAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, Building Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1857.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS of the Metropolitan Police District will receive proposals for supplying the District with ballot-boxes until the 1st day of August next. By order of the Board.
GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on, every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence, which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
Sufferers from cutaneous and eruptive diseases should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints. No remedy has ever done so much for diseases of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this. No case of salt rheum, ringworm, tetter, scald head, barbers' itch, blotches, &c., can long withstand its influence. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, langor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S, take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 1[illegible] Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] edition, 460 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp DR. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, A Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 86 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the test. For sale also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.—EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against DAVID R. BROOKS.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 9th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 9, 1857.
F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1857.
jy13-law6wM* F. W. BURKE, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD BROCKWAY against JOB RUSSELL.—Summons for a demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.) To JOB RUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the 12th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 27, 1857.
J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office, June 18th, 1857. jy13-law6wM* J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ZODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ZODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 10 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1857.
FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.
ap6-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW [illegible] NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 21 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, Executors.
je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, BOTTS & JONES, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John [illegible], late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 64 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.
WILLIAM H. SEDGWICK, Administrator with the will annexed.
je22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM G. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 2[illegible] Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1857.
ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.
mh9-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT H. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, in Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths of every description, on the premises, No. 76 John-st., and Nos. [illegible] Platt-st., New-York.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES ALBRO, JOHN W. HOYT.
New-York, July 1, 1857.
The subscriber will continue the manufacture of floor oil-cloths at his works, Elizabeth, N. J. Messrs. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 35 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1[illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are sole agents for sale of oil-cloths of my manufacture. JAMES ALBRO.
ELIZABETH, N. J., July 1, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of GEORGE E. INGE & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted as formerly, at No. 300 Broadway, corner of Walker street, by LUCAS THOMPSON.
Dated New-York, July 25, 1857.
GEORGE E. INGE, LUCAS THOMPSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & BREED has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John B. Breed retiring therefrom. Mr. Ten Eyck Sutphen assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and collect the outstanding debts. TEN EYCK SUTPHEN, JOHN B. BREED.
New-York, July 18, 1857.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, July 1, 1857.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA, KEY WEST AND HAVANA.—The steamship SOUTHERNER, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The SOUTHERNER will connect at Charleston with the U. S. mail steamer CATAWBA, for Key West and Havana. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, T. D. EWAN, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The favorite steamer Carolina makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $[illegible]; to Palatka, $[illegible].

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-rooms, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 2[illegible],)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 38 and 40 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 5[illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESHER.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Gutta Percha Roof Paint. One coat equal to 4 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 18th day of July, to the 25th day of July, 1857: Men, 67; women, 59; boys, 161; girls, 154; total, 441. Adults, 126; children, 315; males, 228; females, 213; colored persons, 3.

[illegible — table of diseases]

Decrease this week, 57.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to July 24, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 17	202	65	267
Admitted to July 24	41	22	63
Discharged, cured or relieved	25	14	39
Died	3	—	3
Remaining to date	215	73	288

[illegible], 236; Seamen, 52.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Italians in New-York.

A CARD.

The undersigned Italian residents of New-York have seen with the greatest concern and a deep sense of mortification, that since the arrest of an individual of their nation charged with the murder of a Police officer, and suspected of other crimes, an intense, and almost violent feeling of hatred and revenge, has been manifested by a certain class of this population against all the Italians in general.

Some of our countrymen, of a very peaceable and highly honorable character, have been shamefully insulted and almost mobbed, either in the crowded thoroughfares, or in their dwellings and places of business.

The undersigned need not great proofs to show how dangerous and even unjust it is, to make a particular part of the community responsible for the [illegible] of an individual, whose deeds must be [illegible] investigated, and duly punished only according to the law of the land.

The Italian population in the United States is very [illegible] and numerous, and it must be a matter [illegible] for the undersigned to state that, according [illegible] correct statistical data of our Courts of [illegible] the number of criminal offences perpetrated [illegible] countrymen, when compared with those of [illegible] in this country, is numerically far inferior.

[illegible] will even abstain to remind the American [illegible] the names of the many great Italians whose [illegible], and spirit of enterprise have gained [illegible] country the universal respect and admiration. But we cannot omit to say that almost in [illegible] of this great Metropolis, some Italian is [illegible], who, by the practice of some honorable [illegible], and by assiduous and persevering toil, has [illegible] patronage and esteem of all those who have [illegible] to come in contact with him.

[illegible], we cannot but reject with just indignation [illegible] low and malicious insinuations which may [illegible] our nation, taking occasion of an individual [illegible] throw its responsibility and the stigma of [illegible] upon our countrymen at large.

[illegible] confidently trust that the good and generous [illegible] of the Americans, and the enlightened [illegible] of the press will not fail to give us their earnest [illegible] and sustain us in the position which we crave to maintain.

Signed.

Gen. Jos. Avezzana.	Joseph Cristadoro.	E. Molini.
[illegible]	V. Squarza.	E. Amarani.
F. [illegible]	B. Da Corsi.	F. Manetta.
F. [illegible]	Dom. Minelli.	P. Piatti.
L. Caragioli.	M. Vanci.	Dr. J. Marina.
F. [illegible]	L. W. Tiselli.	

Quarantine.

The following vessels are now anchored at old Quarantine:

Brig Anne, Haton, thirty-four days from Rio, with coffee.

Brig Adrian, Lefevre, fourteen days from St. Pierre, with fish.

Schooner [illegible], Martin, thirteen days from Jamaica, with logwood.

Brig G. T. O'Brien, Fountain, eight days from Havana, with molasses.

[illegible], nineteen days from Savannah, with logwood.

Brig John Ford, Griffin, nine days from Bermuda, with sugar and molasses.

Brig Jane Gelson, Partridge, twenty-six days from Laguna, with logwood.

Brig [illegible], Schnider, twelve days from Havana, in ballast.

Brig C. Perkins, ten days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood.

Bark [illegible], Foster, fifteen days from Maracaibo, with coffee and hides.

Brig [illegible], Warren, eighteen days from Nuevitas, with sugar and molasses.

Schooner Wm. Wilson, eighteen days from Rio Hacha, S. A., with dry hides and dyewoods.

[illegible] Taylor, Graham, twenty-three days from Aspinwall, with hides.

The following have been sent down to lower anchorage:

H. C. Brook, from Gonaives, with logwood.

Brig John Boynton, Bliss, thirteen days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee and logwood; lost one man in port, and had two sick.

Brig Metamoras, Mitchell, fifteen days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood. Captain and mate died of yellow fever two weeks before leaving Port-au-Prince.

The Albert Gallatin, which had small-pox aboard, was allowed to go up on Thursday, having been purified, and the passengers and crew vaccinated.

There is no yellow fever at the Old Quarantine. The lower anchorage is visited twice a day by the Commissioners' tug, and a sharp look-out is kept for thieves, who are beginning to ply their vocation. The officers and hands on the tug will be created special policemen for the purpose of arresting any [illegible] caught stealing or violating the laws of Quarantine. A force of police has also been granted to the Health Officer for service in and about the old Quarantine, and they will be immediately sworn in. The inspectors, bargemen and night watchmen at the Quarantine establishment on Staten Island, are reported to be in a state of fear and trembling at the prospect of being rotated out of office. Ray Tompkins' eye is said to have fixed on the places for his [illegible].

The Seguines Point hospital buildings approach completion. Temporary accommodations will be provided for the Doctor should the premises be taken by the Commissioners of Emigration, and appropriated to the use of the sick; meantime a convenient house [illegible] will be put up for his use, eastward of [illegible] enclosure. A fine kitchen-garden will be appropriated to the physician.

Charge of Burglary.—Adolph Welling, a German, was on Friday arrested, charged with having in the month of May last, broken into the clothing store of Joseph Boechtine, [illegible] Everett House, and stealing therefrom [illegible] worth of silks, cassimeres and vestings. [illegible] appears that on Thursday last, Mr. Boechtine, [illegible] passing the store of Mr. Bushman, in Broadway, near Thirteenth st., saw some of the goods which had been stolen from his store, in the window. He [illegible] of Mr. Bushman where he had obtained the [illegible], and was informed they had been purchased of Welling. The premises of the latter, No. 59 Ludlow-street, were then visited and found to contain a quantity of cloths, &c., which are supposed to be stolen property. Welling was arrested, and with the goods, taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was committed by Justice Davison for examination.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

The undersigned offer their services to protect buildings from lightning. They have had much experience, and have been uniformly successful. They have had the commendation of Prof. Henry, of Washington, Prof. Silliman, of New-Haven, and many other highly scientific men. Experience has sustained the correctness of their theory in regard to non-insulation, and for their views on this subject they have the authority of Faraday, Arago and others. QUIMBY'S IMPROVED LIGHTNING RODS are of superior neatness and durability, according to the opinion of many eminent architects. Further information may be had on application to

A. M. Quimby & Son, No. 119 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Amusements.—Manager Purdy, of the National Theatre, presents his patrons with as pleasing an entertainment this evening as could be desired. Four pieces are to be performed: first, C. W. Taylor's drama of "Ida May," in which Little Cordelia Howard and her parents, together with the Company, will appear. This will be followed by H. J. Conway's [illegible] of the "Manager's Dream; or, One Hundred Years Hence." After which the scenic pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the whole concluding with the drama of "Norah Creina."

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.

Gas apparatus after the pattern of the

Maryland Portable Gas Company.

G. E. Woodworth & Co.

Are now offering for sale

A most complete, cheap, simple

And efficient gas machine

Adapted in all respects to the wants of

Private dwellings, public and private schools,

Churches, colleges, factories, founderies,

Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,

As well as towns and villages

Details will be furnished

By applying in person or by letter

To the office of the Company,

Where a machine can be seen

In operation,

And descriptive pamphlets obtained.

G. E. Woodworth & Co.,

No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

GAS OIL IMPROVED.

Wadsworth's Refined Resin Oil is the only oil which gives entire satisfaction for all "Portable Gas Machines. It burns freely, gives a beautiful light, without smoke, and leaves the pipes free and clean." Price by contract very low.

Daniel Wadsworth & Co.,

Resin Oil Manufacturers, No. 166 Pearl, cor. Pine-st.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredrick's Temple of Art."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in Oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredrick's corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs in India Ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER.

It is generally conceded by all who have used the Empire Water that for medical uses and as a beverage it is the best mineral water in use. The Empire Water can be had at the drug stores, hotels, and at our Southern Dépôt, No. 68 Barclay-street, New-York. Also, circulars giving the analysis, directions for use, certificates of a number of eminent physicians, &c. Be sure and call for the Empire Water and circulars.

G. W. Weston & Co.

[Advertisement.]

In Bristol's Sarsaparilla are combined a tonic, laxative and disinfectant. It strengthens the stomach, regulates the secretions, and refines and quickens the sluggish and infected blood. In diseases of the lungs, scrofula, dropsy and all eruptions, its curative effect astonishes the most sanguine. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $2. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use Balm of Thousand Flowers. None genuine unless signed by Fetridge & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Sulphur and a Preparation of Iron compounded with sugar, forms J. R. Stafford's Blood-purifying Powders. They are very agreeable to the taste and do not sicken nor purge; they are taken dry upon the tongue at bed-time, are soon dissolved and carried into the stomach, where they quicken the digestion and give consistency, color and purity to the blood. Price of a package, 12 Powders, $1; 3 packages, $2 50. Sold at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Incendiary Fire—Seventy Horses Burned to Death.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night the private watchmen employed to watch the stables belonging to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, on Thirty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, near the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, discovered a man dressed in the garb of a sailor running from the stables towards the woods. They naturally supposed that he had been there for no good purpose, and started in pursuit of him. After running a short distance fire burst out at three different points in the stables, and they gave up the pursuit and turned their attention to saving property. The stables being light wooden structure, burnt rapidly, and between sixty and seventy horses were burned to death. One hundred and ninety-seven horses were stalled here, thirty of which were on the road at the time. An inventory of the stock had just been taken, and the horses burned were the best average lot owned by the Company. Their estimate average value was $125 each, making the loss on horses alone about $8,000. The stables were valued at $5,000, and the feed destroyed at $1,000, making the total loss not less than $14,000. Upon this amount there is an insurance in the Montauk and other companies sufficient to cover the loss.

The Railroad Company intend to build immediately a row of brick stables on Third-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, and had intended to sell the buildings destroyed, which were formerly owned by the Greenwood Stage Company.

LATER.

Sixty-two horses were consumed in three different stables, five are burnt and injured, some fatally, and thirteen are missing; five were found in Flatbush. The poor animals, on escaping from the burning buildings, ran off in all directions, shrieking with agony, several of them dropping dead in the roads, and neighboring lots, at the distance of a half mile from the fire. There were two rather ferocious watch dogs kept on the premises, which, on account of some late difficulty with an intruder whose clothes were torn by them, and the threats of the Police to arrest the stable keeper if he allowed them to go at large, were confined to a later hour than usual, and they had not been released at the time the fire occurred. It is presumed the incendiaries knew, and took advantage of this fact.

The buildings occupied an area of an acre of ground, and were built in the form of a hollow square. There were four stables, occupying three sides, and a portion of the centre of the ground, a blacksmith's shop, a cow-house 150 feet long, a large store-house in the middle, partially filled with hay and grain, an office, and harness shop, and a tavern-house on the Thirty-sixth street side.

The watchman, finding he could not overtake the retreating incendiary, discharged a pistol at him as he escaped through the woods in the rear of the buildings. Had not the buildings been fired in so many places at once, more of the animals would have been saved; as it was the keepers were driven from one part of the stables to the other by the flames, while in the act of cutting the halters and getting them out. The cars, fortunately, were all on the road, so that none of them were lost.

Indignation Meeting at Jamaica—No Water for Brooklyn if Steam on Atlantic-street is Abolished.

The Common Council of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, passed resolutions denouncing the employment of steam upon Atlantic-street as a nuisance. These were sent to the Mayor for his approval, but he returned them without his signature. This first exercise of the veto power by Mayor Powell raised a great excitement among the city fathers, and in order to give him a rebuke which he would not forget they passed the resolutions over his veto, at the next meeting. Affairs had now reached a crisis demanding some action on the part of the citizens of Jamaica, who have a vital interest in the Long Island Railroad.

No sooner had the intelligence reached them, than a meeting was called of all the citizens who were opposed to the infringement of their rights to take such steps as the exigency demanded for maintaining their assailed privileges.

On Friday evening the meeting assembled at the hotel of Wm. Durham, at Knickerbocker Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M., and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Phineas Walker, Chairman; John J. Armstrong, Gilbert Sayres, Secretaries; John S. Snedeker, John M. Crane, Seth Chapman, Committee on Resolutions.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Nathan Shelton, William J. Cogswell, John J. Armstrong, Seth Chapman, Gilbert Sayres, [illegible] Fosdick, John M. Crane and John S. Snedeker.

The action of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn was denounced in the severest possible terms—it was tyrannical—and, said the speakers, resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. The Railroad Company had, at an immense expense, constructed a tunnel in Atlantic-street for the very purpose of overcoming the opposition of the citizens to the running of the cars through the street. And as affairs were now managed there was no rational ground of complaint that life was endangered, or the public peace annoyed by the cars. To interfere with the solemnly vested rights of the Company for which such immense considerations had been paid, in the present era of the enterprise was an outrage, which the community at large would not tolerate to gratify the spleen of a few vindictive property holders upon Atlantic-street. One speaker observed, that perhaps the Railroad was a nuisance in one particular, and that was the snail pace with which they traveled through Atlantic-street.

The Committee on Resolutions made their report, embracing the views of the speakers, which were unanimously adopted.

They also reported a resolution declaring that if the City of Brooklyn persisted in its opposition to the convenience of the residents of Jamaica and of Long Island generally, that the citizens of Jamaica, and of the other towns along the line of the railroad, would oppose the granting of facilities for the introduction of water into the City of Brooklyn.

The water-rights of all their fresh-water streams were originally granted for milling purposes, and their diversion for any other use would be illegal without the consent of the inhabitants of the different towns first had and obtained.

One of the speakers on this resolution wound up his speech in the following fearful declaration:

"If the people of Brooklyn persist in their factious course, not one drop of water shall they have to cool their parched tongues." [Great applause]

As proof of the interest manifested in the subject by the Jamaicans, the meeting continued in session till after midnight.

Previous to the adjournment there was a standing Committee appointed to call a subsequent meeting of the citizens whenever the question of steam prohibition should be again mooted by the authorities of Brooklyn.

The meeting separated in the greatest good humor.

Suicide from Disappointed Love.—Bushwick-avenue, in Brooklyn, has been the scene of a most unhappy occurrence. It appears that early on Sunday, Mr. G. A. Lyons, residing at No. 127 in that avenue, was observed by some of his friends to be unusually depressed in spirits, but no further notice was taken.

The family with whom the young man resided, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth and their children, repaired to church. Upon their return from the morning service, Mr. Lyons was found suspended from the bed-post of an unoccupied bed in the attic. A few letters in his pocket from a young lady to whom he was attached revealed the cause of his hasty act. Of these we select the following:

July 1, 1857.

George: William has not been here for a long time. I suppose it is through your means, if so, I bless you, and will love you the more. I expect no one to-night, so, therefore, come and have one of your tête-à-têtes with me. Father and mother will both be out and we will not be disturbed. I thank you for that locket, and when I look at it I always think of you, dearest. No one shall have it but "SUSIE."

George: I received your impertinent note of yesterday and want nothing more to do with you as you have insulted me. Never cross my path again.

I remain your friend, EMMA ——.

July 19, 1857.

A Coroner's Jury was empanneled and an inquest held on the body, when after hearing the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Witworth, a verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

A Young Man Drowned.—A young man about sixteen years of age, named George Bennett, and living with his parents in Classon-avenue near Myrtle in Brooklyn, was drowned at the foot of South Eleventh-street, while bathing, on Saturday evening about sundown. He had gone in to bathe with several other lads; one of whom it is said swam out from the wharf, and "treading water," made young Bennett suppose his comrade stood upon the bottom. Bennett pushed out towards him, but finding himself in deep water, became frightened, was seized with a cramp and soon sunk. It is said there were a dozen boys and men standing by, and boats were handy, but thoughtlessly no proper effort was made to save his life.

The body was recovered after lying about twenty minutes under water, and every effort made to resuscitate it, but without effect. It was then conveyed to the house of his home in Classon-avenue, where an inquest was held. The parents are members of the Methodist Communion, and are in great affliction at this sudden loss of their only son. He was a very intelligent lad, highly esteemed among the neighbors, and very popular with his comrades.

Foundling.—A male child one month old was found Saturday morning on the steps of a house on DeKalb, near Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn. It was taken in charge by the Superintendents of the Poor.

Brooklyn Police.—The Brooklyn Police will be paid to-day. The Mechanics' Bank has been selected as the place of deposit for the Police money of this County.

Sunday School Pic-nic.—The scholars attached to the DeKalb-avenue Methodist Sunday School proceeded to Brevoort's Grove yesterday, for a pic nic excursion. The number in attendance was very large, and all passed off pleasantly until about 2 o'clock, when the severe storm of rain came up. The excursionists took shelter in the house of Rev. Mr. Killie, which was generously thrown open for their accommodation. The ladies of the house sought to render everything as comfortable for the party as they could. Refreshments were provided, and thanks returned on the part of the company so unexpectedly assembled.

Inquests.—Coroner Snell yesterday held an inquest on the body of William B. Slant, aged 9 years, who was drowned on Saturday while bathing at the foot of South Third-street, Brooklyn.

Coroner Redding, of Brooklyn, held an inquest yesterday in the Kings County Hospital on the body of Patrick Quinan, who died of delirium tremens.

Suicide and Hydrophobia.—A man named Peter Roberts, residing at Bushwick Cross Roads, cut his throat with a shoe-knife on Thursday. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was decided that he had the hydrophobia. He cannot recover.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...July 25.

$2,000	N. Y. St 6s, '84	106	31	H. River Railroad	20¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '75	87	50	do.......b60	21¾
7,000	Missouri State 6s	79½	75	Har. R. R. preferred	39
7,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	86¾	300	Reading R. R.....s3	74½
3,000	Erie R. 3d mt. b. '83	59½	100	do.......opg	74½
7,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	85	100	do.......opg	74½
4,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	70½	350	do.......b10	74½
6,000	do.	71	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	58¼
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. Cn. b.	54	300	do.	58½
2,000	M. So. F. Bds.	70½	100	do.......b60	58⅝
1,500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	99½	50	Mich. Central R. R.	84
2,000	Ill. F. B. w. p.	94	100	do.......s7	84
1,000	Gal & Ch. 2d m. b	82	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s30	45¾
2,000	do.	81¾	50	do.......s60	46
1,000	Cl. & P. D. Bs.	60	50	do.......s30	47
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	65	100	do.......s30	47½
15	Am. Ex. B'k	110½	558	do.......c	50
30	do.	110	170	do.	50¼
50	Artisans' Bank	96	650	do.	50¼
5	B'k of Commerce	104½	190	do.	50¾
7	Met. Bank	106	660	do.......c	51
30	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119½	100	do.......s12	50
8	do.	119½	100	do.......s4	50¼
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	17½	50	do.......s4	50½
100	do.	17½	350	do.......b10	50¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	89	50	do.......c	50¾
150	do.......b60	85	100	M. S. & N. Ia. p s.	78½
100	do.......s30	84¾	90	do.	79
50	do.......s60	84¾	7	Panama R. R.	89
100	do.......s40	84¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	41
1125	do.	85	100	do.......b60	41¾
50	do.......s10	85	1,000	do.	41¾
300	do.......c	85½	600	do.......b60	42
100	do.	85	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	96¾
100	do.......s60	84¾	20	do.	96
100	Erie Railroad.......b7	34¾	76	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	92¾
600	do.......c	35¼	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R. c	54
50	do.	35	50	do.	56¾
180	do.......b60	35½	300	do.......s10	55
115	do.	35¼	177	do.	55
100	do.......s60	34¾	50	do.......b60	55
300	do.......s10	34¾	50	La C. & Mil. R. R.	37
400	do.......b60	35	50	do.	37½
500	do.......s30	35	225	do.	38¼
100	do.......s60	34¾	85	do.	39
1295	do.	35	100	do.......b60	40
150	do.......s30	34¾	100	Canton Co.......b3	20¾
300	do.......s3	34¾	100	Penn. Coal Co...b60	91¾
50	do.......bsw	35	50	Pac. M. St. Co.	74¾

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Mo. St. 6s.......b3	79¾	5	Erie Railroad	34¾
75	La Cro. & M. R. R.	39	100	Harlem R. R.	10
50	do.	38½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	41¾
100	do.......b30	39	100	do.	41
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s10	48	700	do.	40¾
20	do.	50½	300	do.	40¾
100	Clev. & Tol R.......s60	58	250	do.......b60	40¾
400	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	85¼	150	do.......b60	40
300	do.......b60	85¼	45	do.	40
500	do.	85½			

Monday, July 27—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was active in the Import entries, making the third heavy week in preparation for the Fall trade since the new Tariff came into operation. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total entries amount to $7,[illegible], against $6,383,327 the week ending July 26, last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are extremely slim in comparison with this time last year; the total for the week, $869,051, against $2,236,733 same week last July. The Export of Specie is about the same as the corresponding week last year, say $1,898,898, including $384,072 by the Arago for Havre on Saturday, against $1,978,771 the week ending July 26, 1856. The steamer Vanderbilt brought in $200,000 in Spanish Gold on Monday last. The Custom Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week were $1,426,925. The resulting accumulation in the office, after deducting the Government disbursements of the week, is only $180,593; the balance standing at present $11,527,185, against $11,346,592 at the close of the previous week. The Export and Custom-House demand for Gold during the week, as above, would make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,874,386, though so large a loss, on the averages of the week, is not expected to be shown on the official statement to be made up this afternoon. The last total was $13,594,606. The present average ought to be nearly or quite twelve and a quarter millions. The California packet of the 6th July, now in the twenty-first day from San Francisco, is looked for in ample season for any further considerable demand for Bullion for export. With this arrival in view, and with the present reserve in Bank and very limited accumulation from week to week in the Sub-Treasury, the utmost steadiness continues to mark the supply and rates for Money. Demand loans are easy at 7 ₩ cent., and Discounts are obtained with a fair degree of ease at 7 ₩ cent. at Bank and at 8½@9 ₩ cent. on prime and 10@12 ₩ cent. on fair paper outside of Bank. London Bills rule 109¼@109⅜; Paris, 5.17½@5.16¼.

The Fiscal or Treasury year being closed with the month of June, we now resume our comparison of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at this port for the Calendar year. According to the monthly returns from the Custom-House, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of July, inst., the Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York amounted to

New-York amounted to	$115,557,000
Add three weeks in July	24,978,884
Total to date	$140,535,884
Against same time in 1856	124,383,166
Increase to date	$16,152,718

According to the same tables the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reëxported) from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, were

ary to the 1st of July, were	$38,501,000
Add three weeks in July	2,964,744
Total to date	$41,465,744
Against same time 1856	45,441,308
Decrease to date	$3,975,564

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from 1st of January to 1st of July	$32,598,000
Add three weeks in July	3,601,577
Total to date	$36,199,577
In 1856 (correcting error in Custom-House)	19,493,278
Increase to date	$6,706,299

The following is a comparative statement of the exports hence of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,062	$211,788	479	$60,817
Flour, bbls	88,080	690,602	17,051	119,643
Rye Flour,* bbls	—	—	810	6,689
Corn Meal, bbls	1,691	6,458	1,483	4,784
Wheat, bushels	465,357	678,988	27,393	41,703
Corn, bushels	79,891	44,092	6,519	9,202
Pork, bbls & tcs	479	7,810	1,568	28,504
Beef, bbls & tcs	380	4,617	638	15,712
Bacon,* lbs	—	—	1,956	250
Hams,* lbs	—	—	24,764	2,905
Lard,* lbs	—	—	74,408	11,192
Butter,* lbs	—	—	43,119	8,658
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	111,322	9,246
Total Produce	$1,583,750			$290,229
Miscellaneous	653,983			509,822
Total for the week	$2,236,733			$869,051

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Erie shares	33 @ 36	@	33½ @	35
Erie Bonds, '71	67 @ 70	@	70½ @	71
Erie Bonds, '75	79½ @ 81	@	83 @	85
New-York Central	83 @ 84	@	83½ @	85¼
Reading	73½ @ 75	@	73½ @	74½
Southern Michigan, opg	46½ @ 50	@	48 @	51
Southern Michigan, on time	48 @ 45	@	47 @	48
La Crosse	33½ @ 42	@	36 @	38
Milwaukee	53½ @ 57	@	53 @	55
Galena	94 @ 97½	@	96 @	96
Toledo	59 @ 60	@	57 @	58½

The Share list, though ruling a little irregular on Wednesday and Thursday, has a strong upward tendency and closed firm on Saturday afternoon after a large business through the day in New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Southern Michigan. The net improvement in the two New-York Stocks during the week was two ₩ cent., and in Southern Michigan, five ₩ cent. The deliveries of Short Stock of the latter were made at the opening of transfers on Monday as high as 50 ₩ cent., and this was about the rate of settlements on the Street up to Saturday, when 51 ₩ cent. cash was paid for a large amount. The speculators against the Stock have been paying from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. to throw their contracts ahead, as will be noticed from the fresh sales on sellers' options. The other Western Road Stocks are also higher, and all the lines leading out of Chicago are strengthened by the almost certain prospect of a heavy traffic this Fall from the new crops. The four great trunk lines from the East,—the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio,—will of course come in for a good share of the same advantage. But what is helping their securities most is the improved disposition to harmony among the managers in regard to equitable and uniform rates of fare and freight, and the dispensing with extra fast trains and extra officers and expensive agents and runners. The result of a conference in this City between the Presidents of the Erie and Central, though not officially made known, is understood to be a new schedule of rates, satisfactory to both parties, and mutually profitable to their respective lines, which will go into operation in the course of this week. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Presidents, we understand, have also been invited to confer on the same subject. A large advance has been realized in the Bonds, as well as the Shares of the Erie Company, since the incoming of the new administration. State Stocks are a little firmer. Of Federal Stocks, 1867–68, several considerable parcels were sold to the Government during the week at 116 and interest. The Secretary of the Treasury has no standing offer of this kind, but has thus far taken all that has been offered at the old rate.

As one of the morning papers of Saturday alludes to the failure of a prominent newspaper publisher, caused by stock speculations, we deem it proper to state that a rumor has been current for several days that the individual obligations of Mr. Thomas McElrath, one of the publishers of the Tribune, and the President of the Nassau Bank, have recently gone to protest. We do not understand that Mr. McElrath has been a stock speculator, in the sense which might be conveyed by the allusion referred to, but that he has been brought into pecuniary trouble by lending his name and assistance to one of the Pittsburg Railway enterprises, in which he became interested several years ago, and which has encountered various embarrassments in its prosecution.

Mr. William Halstead, the President of the America Bank at Trenton, New-Jersey, writes to us that his Bank is not defunct, and demands a retraxit of our paragraph of the 23d inst. We make the correction with pleasure, on his authority, with the explanation that a correspondent at Trenton, in sending us the Bank returns of New-Jersey, enclosed what purported to be a Sheriff's advertisement for the sale of the remaining effects of the America Bank. If we have been imposed upon, we are sorry for it. Knowing that some embarrassment had followed the issue of certain certificates of deposit by this Bank a year or two since to some Western parties, we were led to the use of our correspondent's unfavorable information on the present occasion too hastily. We notice in Thompson's Bank-Note Reporter, of Saturday, that the circulating notes of the America Bank are quoted the same as the other free banks of New-Jersey.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.

	Week.	This season.	To date last season.
Reading Railroad	48,881	1,078,875	1,186,181
Schuylkill C.	41,135	582,648	558,389
Lehigh R.	19,881	265,886	88,610
Lehigh C.	36,609	393,962	568,167
Delaware and Hudson	19,637	168,656	198,658
Pennsylvania Coal	20,839	217,848	215,120
Delaware and Lack.	19,949	274,636	151,951
Total to date, tons		2,966,657	2,895,319
Gain this season			71,338

The Baltimore Sun says of the Money Market of that city:

"The banks discount all first-class commercial notes offered. The street rates are 8@9 ₩ cent. for best paper. Good second class 1@1¼ ₩ cent. a month. Money on call 6@7 ₩ cent.

The money market is well supplied with capital, and the out-of-door rates are unchanged. Trade among the dry-goods houses is more active, and the Fall business will no doubt be heavy. If the present prospects for the staple crop of wheat and corn in the West and Southwest should be fully realized, our railroads will have renewed prosperity, and under the effect of increased earnings we shall probably see a great appreciation of such securities."

The Cleveland Herald has the following from the Lake Superior Copper region:

The propeller Mineral Rock, Capt. Fraser, arrived this morning from Detroit and Lake Superior. She left Copper Harbor on Monday. Met the Illinois off White Fish Point, and the Manhattan Wednesday evening in Lake Huron, thirty miles above River St. Clair.

Mr. Geo. W. Osborn, the accommodating clerk of the Mineral Rock, furnishes us with the following statement of her cargo to this place. In addition to this list she brought a quantity of furs from Portage Lake, for New-York.

To J. G. Hussey, from

	Tons.		Tons.
Cliff Mine	243	Ridge Mine	6
To Hanna, Garretson & Co., from			
Copper Falls Mine	28	Adventure	19
Pewabic Mine	20	Aztec	5
Isle Royale	14	Huron	8
National	6		
Total			369

The National, Adventure, Aztec and Ridge copper is shipped at Ontonagon; and Cliff at Eagle River; the Copper Falls at Eagle Harbor, and the Pewabic, Isle Royale and Huron at Portage Entry.

The Chicago Press says of the Grain trade in that city:

"The receipts of breadstuffs in this market yesterday were quite fair, exceeding those of the previous day more than 23,000 bushels, and amounting in the aggregate to 94,445 bushels, the bulk of which was corn. The concurrent shipments equalled 28,468 bushels, and the markets gained during the day 65,977 bushels.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, July 25.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending July 24 were as follows:

Dry Goods	$473,640	Gunnies	$68,254
Wool	85,065	Mackerel and other fish	35,446
Hides	128,601		
Iron and Steel	66,383	Palm Oil	30,541
Saltpetre	53,227	Coffee	28,308
Indigo	49,370	Sugar and Molasses	75,989
Linseed	91,169	Other articles	378,889
Total			$1,449,947
The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was			$676,224
Increase in 1857			$773,723

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 25—1 P. M.

Flour is unchanged. Sales to-day, 500 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75 for extra Wisconsin and Ohio. Wheat is dull. Corn is unchanged. Sales to-day, 30,000 bushels at 75c. Oats quiet at 54c. Whisky, 30c. Freights dull. Corn to New-York, 11c., Wheat 14c. Imports yesterday—1,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Corn, and 12,000 bushels Oats. Exports yesterday—27,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, and 8,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, July 25—6 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady. Sales 9,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 35 for Chicago Spring. Corn in good demand. Sales 12,000 bushels at 77½c. afloat, and 17,200 bushels at 78c., delivered. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat, 10c., and Corn 7½c. Lake Imports to-day—41,000 bushels Wheat; 52,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—2,000 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn.

Buffalo, Saturday, July 25—6 P. M.

Flour steady, with a good inquiry for choice grades. Sales—1,700 bbls., at $6 50 for Extra Wisconsin, and $6 75@$7 25 for Extra Ohio and Indiana. Wheat dull. Small sales, at $1 31 for Chicago Spring, and $1 43 for Milwaukee Club. Sacked Corn steady. Sales—45,000 bushels, at 75c. Oats, nominally, 56c. Whisky, 30 cents. Freights—11c. Corn, and 14c. for Wheat, to New-York. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 85,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats. Canal Exports—19,000 bushels Wheat, mostly to the Interior; 50,000 bushels Corn, two-thirds to tide water; 30,000 bushels Oats, to the Interior.

Providence, Saturday, July 25.

Printing Cloths—The Journal reports the market firm. Sales of the week: 49,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5⅞c.@5¾c. Cotton is quiet, with small sales at full prices. Wool—The demand is good, and the market better supplied. Sales of the week: 65,600 lbs.

Chicago, Saturday, July 25—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet. Corn, a declining tendency. Oats firm. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour, no Wheat; 50,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to Oswego—No Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; no Corn. Receipts to-day—700 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 56,000 bushels Corn.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—Saturday—First Board.—$1,400 City 6s, 89; $4,000 do. 89½; $3,000 do. new, 94¼; $1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 75; $160 41 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 72, 71; 250 Morris Canal 6s, 71; $1,100 City Railroad 6s, 69½; $500 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 56; $1,000 do. 57⅜; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 74; 25 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 11¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 37¼; 16 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47; 6 Norristown Railroad, 60¾; 17 Vicksburg Railroad, 7½; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 54¾; 7 Philadelphia Bank, 128½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116¼; Phila. 6s, 89½@89¾; Phila. R. R., 38⅛@38¼; Phila. 6s, new, 95½@96¼; Penn. 5s, int. off, 83½@84½; Reading R. R., 37@37⅛; Reading R. Bds., '70, 78½@80; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 56; Penna. R. R., 46½@47; Morris Canal Consolidated, 53½@56; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 64¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 13½@14½; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, 23¼@24; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 19@20; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 74½@75; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 64½@65; Long Island, 12@12½; Vicksburg, 7½@9; Girard Bank, 11½@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 11¼@40¾; New Creek, ½@1; Catawissa Railroad, 11@12½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Havre—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Thomas and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pepper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Miltenberger, Miss Ada Miltenberger, Master Wm. Miltenberger and servant, Miss Annie Nott, Dr. I. Trudeau, S. W. Hicks, T. W. Johnston, J. Castera, P. Teillard, E. Hesrques, Mrs. J. A. H. Bell, 4 children and servant, Dr. Geo. Elliger, A. Candido, M. Meyer Pudnett, A. Le Mayne, Jr., Miss M. and Master E. Elliger, E. Besonen, J. Branwell and son, T. F. Andrews, Capt. C. Brown, lady and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coleman, child and nurse, Mr. Coleman, C. O. Driscoll, Mrs. Newville, Mrs. Grosvenor, Turpin Eugene Gounandon, Mrs. Dieden, Mr. and Mrs. Frick and servant, H. H. Epring, Santiago Paer, Mrs. Victoria Balliol, Mr. and Mrs. Albert, Miss Sontine Carrill, Mrs. John Sun, 2 children and servant, Paul Juge, C. W. Adams, F. Busing, Hickey McRevan, M. Roncert, Gen. D. C. T. F. Canon and lady, James Elliott, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Casey, A. Henry, Abl. C. M. Nicoll, Mrs. Anne Jane Solis, Miss E. H. Solis, Masters R. and H. Solis, Wm. Solis, Mrs. Bucroise, A. Serrot, M. Schmulen, V. Hava, L. E. Hillin, M. Francois, E. Dujean, F. Wulff and lady, L. Sota, Mr. Camard, Mr. Huested, Mr. Gutmann, Mr. Person, A. Cheron and child.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—L. Cassters, Jr., E. Pigeon, E. C. Blunt, W. H. Pettus, Chas. Laverty, A. T. Ryan, Miss Pettus, G. Overbaugh, Abraham Heaton, M. Caspar, Francis Priest, Wm. H. Baxter, F. Andrews and lady, G. Wood, George Pocklington, E. Morris, Col. Smith, U. S. A., H. K. Burgoyne, Miss Boyles, D. Young, M. Corkins and lady, Mrs. Schmidt and child, Wm. H. Newman, Mr. Minton, Dr. Bettner, G. A. Pierce, B. Jones, C. C. Jones, Mrs. Pilcher, and 19 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Miss McVickar, Dr. J. Barton and 2 children, E. B. Bush, Mrs. Holmes, Miss Holmes, B. McVickar, Miss Wiswell, Miss Fish, C. M. Morris, Miss Chapin, Mr. Egerton, J. H. Nichols, W. J. Whilden, lady and 2 children, H. Walker, Wm. Hoyt, A. Gifford, Edward Parry, Wm. Lewis, Mrs. Bracker and family, M. Dimond, John Haskel, A. A. Coleman, G. C. Dixon, and 19 in the steerage.

In ship Enterprise, for Valparaiso—Edward M. Williams, Esq., of New-York; W. Williams, do; Don Eduardo Parfume, Spain; Chas. Rosumas, Mr. Frery, Torment.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow—Mrs. C. Laurie, Alex. McDougal, John Burns, Wm. Thomson, Alex. Gardner, Henry Gordon, Mrs. H. Gordon, Misses Antoine, Margaret and Clara Gordon, Robert, and Misses Marie and Frederica Gerson, Miss Emily Beaufort, Geo. Thorp, Mrs. G. Thorp, Archibald Hill, Mrs. A. Hill, Misses Margaret and Mary Hill, John, Robert and Archibald Hill, Wm. Gilchrist, Jas. Fraser, Jas. Aitken, Mrs. Aitken, Geo. Aitken, Alex. McLean, Miss Margaret Gordon, Miss Anne Gordon, Abm. Odell, Daniel Jackson, Mrs. Geo. Cooper, Misses Mary, Olympia and Amelia Cooper and servant, Thos. Sands, Elisha Sliss, Jr., J. R. Saxton, Thos. Darling, John Jones, Mrs. Jones, James Raburn.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Mrs. Betts and son, Mrs. R. Rodgers, Chas. Kerrison and lady, Miss C. Kerrison, Miss R. Kerrison, Miss M. Kerrison, Miss Mulligan, E. J. Kerrison, S. F. Bearden, C. D. Ogden, L. Rodgers, A. Rodgers, W. B. Betts, J. Riley, S. D. Williams, Capt. Blake, M. Hernandez, J. E. Mastan, and 18 in the steerage.

In brig Hanna, from Savanilla—A. Lemon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Enterprise, McLain, Valparaiso and a market, Wm. Bartlett; Devonshire, Lord, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks D. Nichols, Bowen, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.; Rambler, Packard, Cadiz, Hetzel & Dunman; Dirigo, McKee, Richmond, Kirby & McKee; [illegible], Ross, Batavia, Helmbos & Betz; Victor, Alton, [illegible]; [illegible]; F. Schmidt; Myrtle, Bonsted, Hong Kong, [illegible] Dixon & Co.

Brigs Northman, [illegible], Wilmington, [illegible]; Union, (Br.,) McLellan, Halifax, J. A. De Wolf; [illegible], French, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible], Barcelona, [illegible]; Times, Pilkney, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.

Schooners S. Bolton, Bishop, City Point, E. L. [illegible]; George, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.; E. H. Smith, Childs, New Bedford, master; [illegible], Boston, W. T. Herrick; Baltic, (Br.,) [illegible]; Jas. [illegible], Howard, Lovell, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; American Belle, Chase, Salem, S. W. Lewis & Co.; May-[illegible], Merrill, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Sarah Allen, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.

Sloops M. Atwater, Denson, Middletown, J. R. Edwards; Mersbeck, Douglas, Bridgeport, J. B. Edwards; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Marina, Clayton, Baltimore.

Steamers Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Westernport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; H. L. Brock, Sanders, Boston, J. W. McKee; Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Warwick, Hall, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to T. H. Wheeler.

Bark Belle, [illegible], Howard, New-Orleans, 14 ds., with cotton and tobacco to [illegible]. [illegible] Cape Florida, was in co. with bark Champion, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Bark Arabian, (Br.,) Shaw, Gonaives 12 ds., with hides, &c., to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Cadet, Guido, Ivica June 6, passed Gibraltar [illegible], with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—bound to [illegible].

Brig G. W. Barter, (of St. George, Me.,) Barter, [illegible] 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to [illegible].

Brig Belle, York, St. Jago de Cuba July 8, with sugar, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig J. P. Ellicott, Crockett, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Emma, (Brem.,) Hanken, Savanilla 17 ds., with hides, &c., Caesar & Paul.

Brig Pulaski, Mathers, Pensacola July 8, with lumber to T. Bessant.

Schr. Moselle, (of Bucksport,) Perry, Matanzas [illegible], with fustic to E. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with brig [illegible] Clara, for New York.

Schr. Connecticut, (of Mystic,) Lewry, Tobasco July [illegible], with logwood to Wenberg & Woods, [illegible], saw a hove and set schr. with loss of mainmast, bound N.

Schr. Queen of the South, (3-masted,) Wheeler, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton to Laytin & Hurlbut.

Schr. E. C. Felter, (3-masted,) Arnold, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Squired Brothers, Wilgut, Norfolk 5 ds., with mdse. to E. L. Crock.

Schr. S. Price, Godfrey, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, (of Brookhaven,) Smith, Eluthera 9 ds., with pineapples, &c., to J. Rosen. 24th inst., Cape Henry bearing S. S. E. 50 miles, saw the wreck of a large 3-masted vessel, lying on her side; mast and a bark or ship; her [illegible] apparently been out a day.

Schr. North State, Horton, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Cabot, Hickman, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to E. H. Herrick.

Schr. Sharman, (Br.,) Hitchens, Eluthera 8 ds., with fruit, &c., to J. Rosen.

Schr. W. H. Obenlo, (Br.,) Albury, [illegible] ds., with fruit to J. Rosen.

Schr. N. B. Hagan, (of Bucksport,) Griffin, Havana [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schrs. Presto, Hodgkins, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal. Schr. Potomac, Gibson, Belfast for Kingston.

Schr. C. Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore 4 ds., coal to master.

Schr. D. Gano, Ridgen, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Romeo, Nickerson, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Sloop E. Benson, ——, Warwick.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hand, Providence 4 ds.

Steamer Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 19 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Arrived....Sunday, July 26.

Steamship Glasgow, (Br.,) Duncan, Glasgow July [illegible], with mdse. and 56 cabin and 134 steerage passengers to J. McSymon. Had experienced, till reaching the Banks, a succession of hard gales from N. N. W. to S. W.; since then fine weather, with dense fogs and light winds.

Bark Marshal, Griffin, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds. via New-Haven 2 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Dwight.

Bark Chanticleer, Shackford, New-Orleans, July [illegible], with cotton, corn, tobacco, &c., to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Wm. Nichols, Sweet, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Simpson.

Brig R. G. Dyer, (of Boston,) Berry, Gaie Coast [illegible], Bradman, who died at Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince July 14, with coffee and logwood to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Augusta, (of Harrington,) Coffin, [illegible], with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Dunning, Black River, Jam., 7th inst., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fanny Whittier, (of Boston,) Gage, Seville June 23, and Cadiz 26th, with liquorice, paste and corks to master. July 23, lat. 38 11, lon. 71 30, saw a brig dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned; apparently had not been but a short time in that situation.

Brig Santa Clara, (of Bucksport,) Hillingwood, Maracaibo 10th inst., with coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, (of Bucksport,) Hoskins, Jacmel [illegible] inst., with coffee to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Rainbow, (of Searsport,) Haynes, St. Johns, P. R., 12th inst., with sugar to master.

Schr. W. W. Johnson, Kitchen, Virginia 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Wing of the Wind, Pearsall, Baracoa [illegible] ds., with fruit to Geo. Meacham.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. S. Robins, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. D. C. Wiggins, Dayy, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland.

Schr. Pawnee, St. John, Greenport for Virginia.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomac, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Steamer Pelican, Auldrich, Providence.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Memoranda.

This morning, (Sunday,) about 4 o'clock, the steamboat C. Vanderbilt, when between Throgg's and Sands' Points, broke her cylinder [illegible]. She was towed to the City by steamboat Empire State.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25—Arr. 25th, ship Cleone, Loring, from Liverpool; barks Hannibal, Kline, Aberdeen; [illegible] Doughty, Mobile; brigs Abenoabah, Georgetown, S. C.; [illegible], for New-Brunswick—put in for repairs; [illegible], Small, Philadelphia. Arr. 26th, ship [illegible], Clay, New-Orleans; bark Saxony, Smith, New-Orleans; brigs Virginia, Culver, Georgetown, S. C.; [illegible] Smith, Charleston; Abby Watson, Watson, Philadelphia; Taratine, Raynes, and Clara Ellen, Port Royal; [illegible] Ruby, Tracy, Montego Bay, Ja.

Whalers.

Arr. at New-Bedford, 24th, ship Robert Edwards, [illegible], Pacific Ocean, Talcahuano May 1, with 700 bbls. sp. oil. Sent home 600 bbls. sp. Also arr., bark Margaret Scott, Howland, Indian Ocean, Mauritius April 22, St. Helena June 12, absent not quite 3 years, with 93 bbls. sp., 2,400 wh., and 8,000 lbs. bone. Sent home 60 bbls. sp. and [illegible] lbs. bone. Reports, Oct. 16, lat. 37 S., lon. 2 W., experienced a tremendous gale, during which lost boats, &c., and a few days after picked up several pieces of wreck, and saw the sea strewn with them—a [illegible] who had belonged to the bark Rainbow, of New-London, thought they belonged to that vessel. Capt. H. heard of the Rajah, Stewart, of New-Bedford, as that vessel a few days since—she has not been heard from since. Spoke, March 3, off Desolation, Cimaron, Webster, New-London, 6 weeks. April 26, off Port Daughin, Julius Caesar, Bartlett, New-London, 50 sp., 450 wh.; Clara Bell, Ruthven, Matt., 400 sp. on board, (who reported a few days previous Eupemia, Cottle, New-Bedford, [illegible] sp.); [illegible], Handy, Matt., 700 sp.; Jos. Maxwell, Jenney, F. H., [illegible] sp.; Hope, Brayton, New-Bedford, 25 sp.) [illegible] 8 miles S. of Block Island, Young Phoenix, and [illegible] Star, of and from New-Bedford for Pacific Ocean.

At Honolulu, April 1, Nassau, Murdock, New-Bedford, with 130 bbls. sp. oil, all well bound N.

Spoken—July 26, (by the Jerome Knight, at this port,) lat. 40 20, lon. 61 30, Triton, Dornin, of, and 10 ds. from, New-Bedford for Indian Ocean.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, lat. —, 57 40, ship Grey Oak, from New-York for Cadiz.

July 2, lat. 28 20, lon. 36 40, ship Flora, (of New-York,) bound to Valparaiso.

July lat. 24 54, lon. —, brig Hancock, from Mobile for Jacksonville.

July 18, off Cape Antonio, schr. Roxbury, from Black River for Philadelphia.

July 21, off Tortugas, ship Abner Jackson, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

July 25, lat. 38 35, lon. 74 00, brig Metamora, from Boston for Charleston.

No date, lat. 39 20, lon. 72 41, exchanged signals with Bremen bark No. 169, bound E.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, July 14, barks Clara Windsor, McEwan, for New-York, soon; Ariel, disg.; brigs Della, do.; China, do.; Hesperus, for New-York 20th; Vermont, Smith; Truxillo, Mulligan; Croton, Bigo, for New-York, in about 6 ds.; schrs Geo. Vonsin, for Boston, on account of the death of the mate; Angler, for Boston, to sail 20th.

At Jacmel, July 8, brigs Monticello, from Boston, arr. 7th; Fido, (Dan.,) for Falmouth, Eng., 14g.; schr. Leo, for Boston in 2 ds.; Geo. Williams, for New-Orleans, ldg.; Medora, Bartlett, for Boston, do.

At St. Johns, P. R., July 12, brigs L. W. Angier, Pendleton, for New-York next day; May Queen, for Baltimore, une.

At Black River, Jam., July 7, bark J. J. Hathorn, [illegible] for Stellin, ldg.; brig Bonaparte, Means, for New-York in 6 days.

At Maracaibo, July 10, ship Irnia, for Philadelphia, une., and others, as before.

At Savanilla, July 5, brigs Sutton, Joy, for Carthagena, July 6; King Bird, Brown, do. 8th.

At Maracaibo, July 16, schr. Pilot's Bride, for New-York, ldg.; also a ship and bark, names not recollected.

At Eluthera, July 15, schrs. Gil Blas, Decker, and Lord Lowe, Thomas, both for New-York, about to commence loading.

At Tobasco, July 2, brig Manlius, for New-York, ldg.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, [illegible], Rondout, Catskill and Hudson. The fast and splendid steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Hay-st. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock.